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THE
JENNERIAN DISCOVERY:

OR
TESTIMONIALS

IN FAVOUR OF THE
COW-POX INOCULATION;
WITH A STATEMENT OF
THE NATURE, PROGRESS AND ADVANTAGES
OF THAT MILD AND PERMANENT
PREVENTIVE OF THE SMALL-POX.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
ANSWERS TO THE OBJECTIONS URGED AGAINST
ITS PRACTICE.

“ We exhort every man who has any just regard for himself, for his family, for his friends, or for his country, to examine and to decide.”

ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY'S REPORT.

BY JOHN GRIFFIN:
MINISTER OF ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL, PORTSEA.

Portsea.

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. HORSEY;

SOLD ALSO BY THE BOOKSELLERS OF PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA
AND GOSPORT; AND BY T. WILLIAMS,
STATIONER'S-COURT, LONDON.

1804.

91899



ADVERTISEMENT.

IT may be expected that I should assign some reason for publishing on a subject which belongs to a profession with which I have no immediate connection. The Jennerian discovery appears to me to be of so much importance to the welfare of the community, that I think it a duty incumbent on every one whose avocations will admit, to make himself acquainted with the advantages of the vaccine inoculation, and to recommend its practice by all the influence and by every means he may possess.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam, has been applied to me with relation to my writing on this subject; but I beg leave to say, with reference to the origin of this phrase, that though Crispin may not have ingenuity enough to paint a good likeness, he may possess common sense sufficient to judge of one. I would fain persuade myself, that it is not obtruding upon the limits of the medical profession for a minister of a congregation to attract their attention to a subject, which to him appears, immediately connected with their domestic happiness; and that it cannot reasonably be considered an act of temerity in him, to present arguments to his friends, in order to persuade them to guard their families from a painful and often fatal malady, by adopting a remedy which has been effectually tried on "at least half a million of subjects;" is countenanced by the editors of the principal journals of the age; is practised and recommended by a large number of medical gentlemen of the first circles in Europe; and has obtained the public sanction of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

I have paid a general attention to vaccine inoculation from the first time Dr. JENNER published on the subject. When in London, last summer, I had an opportunity of seeing, in a va-

riety of instances, the progress of the inoculation; and after conversing with several medical gentlemen and other friends, I was induced to be particularly attentive to the subject, with a design to follow the example of many clergymen of the Establishment, and other ministers, by communicating to the poor of my own congregation this mild preventive of the small-pox.

The Rev. ROWLAND HILL, while at Portsea, recommended to the congregation to avail themselves of the advantages of the cow-pox as a duty they owed to themselves and the community. At the same time he gave them to understand that their minister on his return, would inoculate the poor of his congregation gratuitously. In consequence of this, I had several pressing applications from this class of the people to inoculate their children: to which, after consulting several medical gentlemen and some other respectable friends, I readily complied. Having received some virus from Dr. Walker, resident physician of the Jennerian Society, in Salisbury-square, London, I commenced inoculating, and have continued it for more than five months. Comparatively few have resisted infection, as I have taken the matter immediately from one subject to another, and inserted it into both arms; and the progress of the disease (if such it may be called) has been uniform, bearing the characteristics described by Dr. JENNER, and agreeing with the cases I saw at the stations of the Jennerian Society. I have been applied to for matter, but have never supplied any, except to some of the medical profession; as I am persuaded, both from my own observation as well as from what I have read, that the practice should be confined to medical gentlemen; or at least to such persons as have time, opportunity and disposition to pay a special attention to the subject. Several errors have been committed even by medical men themselves, and some physicians have confessed several mistakes in their first practice, principally, indeed, for want of that information which is now afforded to others by their experience and observation.

I have

I have observed in the course of my reading more than twenty distinct rules laid down by different practitioners, all of which may be necessary to be attended to, in order to ensure a successful, safe and genuine cow-pox. Even those which appear the most trivial, may probably in their consequences, be of great importance. But as I do not write for the instruction of medical men, and it is not my design to instruct others, I forbear to mention them: for the same reasons I have omitted the rules published by the Jennerian Society, lest I should induce some to adopt the practice upon slight information, and by their committing errors, bring the practice in this place into dispute. It is to be feared that sad mistakes are sometimes committed in the small-pox inoculation, by its being practised by persons who do not properly understand it. Four children in this place, within the circle of my own information, lost their lives by the small-pox inoculation, in the early part of last spring. But having mentioned the fact, I owe it in justice to the medical gentlemen to say, that these children were all inoculated by women.

By conversing with a considerable number of persons on the cow-pox, I found its history and advantages were comparatively but little known among the poor of this neighbourhood, and that a variety of prejudices against the practice had taken a firm hold of many of their minds. As I knew of no book at a price suited to their circumstances, which appeared to me calculated to remove their objections, and persuade them to adopt the remedy, I was induced to write and lay before them the present publication. Dr. Jenner's Treatises on the Variolæ Vaccinæ; the account given of him in the Public Characters for 1802; the writings of Dr. Woodville, Dr. Lettsom, Mr. Atkin, the public journals, and several other publications; but especially the two volumes published by Mr. Ring—have furnished me with extracts for this compilation. The last mentioned work, price one guinea, I recommend to the attention of such as wish

to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with this subject. Prefixed to the second volume is an accurately coloured print, representing the cow-pox pustule through all the stages, from the fourth day after the inoculation, to the end of the disease.

Almost every day affords some new testimonials in favour of vaccine inoculation. In the Hampshire Telegraph for March 5, 1804, is a very seasonable letter on this subject from Dr. TIERNEY, a physician at Brighton; which proves that nothing has occurred in the extensive practice of this celebrated friend of vaccine inoculation to lessen his confidence in its validity. It is thus introduced by the editor of that reputable paper:

“We feel much pleasure in giving place to the following letter; as we consider the subject to be of great public advantage, and of national importance:”

“To the Editor of the Hampshire Telegraph.

“Sir,

“Observing a paragraph in your paper of last week, calculated to give an unfavourable impression of vaccine inoculation; at the present moment it becomes a matter of the utmost consequence that such reports should not pass unnoticed, particularly when the small-pox is known to be spreading its contagion over this county; nay, in many districts of this kingdom. After the most candid and serious investigation, and after the ordeal through which the cow-pox has passed, sanctioned as it is, at present, by almost every medical man, not only in this country, but I may add, in every quarter of the globe, where any opportunity has occurred of observing its happy effects, it would to me seem unnecessary thus to trouble you, if I had not myself witnessed the inattention medical men sometimes have shewn in conducting the inoculation to the rules laid down by the immortal JENNER, and confirmed by the experience of most other practitioners.

“Now, Sir, when our shores are daily threatened by a ferocious and relentless foe—when every man feels the necessity of
having

having as strong and efficient force as possible—and when it is well known that the inoculation for the cow-pock does not incapacitate, even for the time, the soldier or sailor under its influence; that it cannot be propagated by effluvia as the small-pox; that it does not endanger life or limb; and that when perfectly and *truly* produced, it *protects* the individual against that most loathsome disease (the small-pox.) I am sure you will agree with me, that the lower classes of society, who in many places are averse still, should rather be taught to have confidence in it, than by vague reports be encouraged to decline a gift from heaven.

“Having, from the first period of Dr. JENNER’s publication on the subject, paid it great attention; and having by decisive experiments satisfied myself of its efficacy in protecting the constitution against the small-pox, I feel it a duty I owe to society to offer these remarks; confident, if what your paper alludes to shall be carefully examined, it will turn out, like all the former, to be spurious cow-pock.

“M. I. TIERNEY, M. D.”

The number of persons who have received vaccine inoculation, free of expence, at the station of the Royal Jennerian Society, to the 20th of November last, was 4598: to which may be added, that 2008 charges of vaccine matter have been supplied, free of expence, from the central house, to 1559 applications; many of them from remote places of the empire, and others from foreign parts. The supply of virus from the other stations has also been very considerable.

The Rev. ROWLAND HILL, in a letter to me, says, “I have
“no doubt but that in a short time the public will take it well at
“the hands of those who have promoted the vaccine inoculation
“in your neighbourhood. New discoveries find their barings by
“slow degrees, as a variety of prejudices must first be subdued.
“I know not, if with you I should not have been afraid of the
“appellation of an empiric, had I undertaken the propagation

“ of

" of any thing connected with the medical profession, excepting
 " the vaccine inoculation : but in this there is not one instance
 " in a thousand, after the inoculation is performed, that needs
 " any medical superintendence whatever. As to myself, the
 " longer I continue a practitioner for the good of my neigh-
 " bours, the more I am convinced of the utility of the discovery.
 " Not less than two thousand cases, the far greater majority of
 " which I inoculated with my own hand, I have had under my
 " own eye ; and among all these not one single instance has
 " appeared as a witness against the good effects of vaccine ino-
 " culation, as a protection against that disease which has proved
 " the destruction of its thousands : and, as you observe, if here
 " and there a few solitary instances may be produced of persons
 " who have not been protected by vaccine inoculation, it would
 " be unreasonable to put these in opposition to so many thou-
 " sands who have evidently been preserved by it, from the in-
 " fection of the small-pox. I have discovered also in the course
 " of my enquiries, more instances than one of people who have
 " had the small-pox twice in the natural way, and of many
 " others who have been visited with the same disease after the
 " common inoculation. So that the vaccine inoculation, in my
 " opinion, after a very full investigation, affords an equal secu-
 " rity to either the inoculated or natural small-pox.

As this publication is designed principally for the people of
 my own congregation, and feeling as I do, well satisfied that
 the genuine cow-pox inoculation is a mild and a safe preventive
 of the small-pox infection, I earnestly recommend the subject to
 their serious and impartial consideration, hoping they will imme-
 diately adopt this salutary remedy.

PORTSEA, March 17, 1804.

J. G.

THE JENNERIAN DISCOVERY.

FOR the discovery of the useful art of Cow-pock Inoculation, we are indebted to providence for a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, talents, education, and situation. To the talents of Dr. JENNER; his education under the celebrated HUNTER; and his situation in the vale of *Glocester*. His enquiry into the nature of the cow-pock, commenced about the year 1776. His attention to this singular disease, was first excited by observing that among those whom he inoculated for the small-pox, many were insusceptible of that disorder. These persons, he was informed, had undergone the casual cow-pox, which had been known in the dairies from time immemorial; and a vague opinion had prevailed that it was a preventive of the small-pox.

Dr. JENNER met with many apparent exceptions to this rule, which led him to ask the opinion of other medical practitioners in the neighbourhood; who all agreed that the prophylactic power of the cow-pox was not to be relied on. This for a while damped, but did not extinguish his ardour; for he had the satisfaction to learn that the cow was subject to various eruptions, called the cow-pox; all of which were capable of infecting the hands of the milkers. Having surmounted this obstacle, he formed a distinction between the different kinds of pustulous eruptions to which the cow is liable, denominating one species the true, and all others the spurious cow-pox.

This impediment to his progress was not long removed before another of far greater importance in appearance started up. Instances were not wanting to prove, that when the genuine
A
cow-pox

cow-pox broke out in a dairy, some persons who had experienced the disease, resisted the small-pox; and others continued susceptible of that distemper. This obstacle, as well as the former, gave a painful check to his aspiring hopes; but reflecting that the operations of nature are for the most part uniform; and that when two persons have had the cow-pox, it is not probable one should be perfectly shielded from the small-pox, and the other's constitution remain unprotected, he resumed his labours with redoubled ardour. The result was fortunate, for he now discovered that cow-pox, as well as small-pox matter, undergoes a change; and that when it has lost its specific property, it is still capable of communicating a pustulous eruption; hence a person who milks a cow one day, may receive the infection of the genuine cow-pox, and be rendered for ever secure from the infection of the small-pox; while another who milks the cow some days, yea even the next day after, may have a pustulous eruption, and perhaps a constitutional indisposition to a considerable extent; yet still remain susceptible of the small-pox contagion.

While thus investigating the nature of the cow-pox, he was struck with the idea that it might be practicable to propagate the disease by inoculation, after the manner of the small-pox; first from the cow, and then from one human subject to the other. The first case in which he put this theory to the test inspired him with confidence; and a regular series of experiments, which he afterwards instituted for that purpose, was crowned with success. Several persons were successively inoculated from each other, with vaccine matter, and afterwards exposed in a variety of ways to the infection of the small-pox, which they all resisted. This happy discovery was communicated to the world by Dr. JENNER, in a treatise published in June 1798, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire; and known by the name of the Cow-pox.*" The result of his further experience was also brought forward in subsequent publications, in the course of the two succeeding years; and the whole work has

has been published in one volume. He has since written a tract, entitled, "*The Origin of Vaccine Inoculation*;" from which the preceding account is in a great measure extracted.

The first introduction of vaccine inoculation into London, was in the month of July 1798; when Mr. CLINE inoculated a child with matter received from Dr. JENNER, which succeeded. He afterwards put the child to the test of inoculation with small-pox matter, in three places, which it resisted. On this occasion Mr. CLINE informs Dr. JENNER, that Dr. LISTER, formerly physician to the Small-pox Hospital, and himself, are convinced of the efficacy of the cow-pox; and that the substitution of this mild disease for the small-pox, promises to be one of the greatest improvements ever made in medicine. He adds, "the more I think of the subject, the more I am impressed with its importance."

After publishing the first part of his enquiry, Dr. JENNER had no opportunity of collecting cow-pock matter during the remainder of that year. In the beginning of the year 1799, the disease broke out in a dairy farm, in Gray's-Inn-Lane. With matter obtained at this place Dr. WOODVILLE inoculated several persons, who were afterwards admitted into the Small-pox Hospital, and exposed to the infection of the small-pox.

It is probable they had also been exposed to the same infection previous to inoculation; for a majority of them had pustulous eruptions. Others were inoculated from these. In some instances cow-pock matter was inserted in one arm, and small-pock matter in the other; on the same day, in some instances, cow-pock matter was inserted first, and small-pock matter on a subsequent day. In other instances small-pock matter was first inserted.

When such experiments were made, and the patients were thus exposed to the double risk of catching the small-pox, either by inoculation, or by exposure to the natural infection; and those medical gentlemen, who adopted the practice, were in general supplied from this source; they might well be disappointed in their expectations of producing a mild disease, such as that described by Dr. JENNER. Such was the terror inspired

by the first reports, of vaccine inoculation in London; together with mistakes, at least, if not falsehoods, propagated with great industry; that it was in danger of being totally laid aside. This, instead of checking, excited enquiry, and by making medical gentlemen more exact in their observations, and critical in their experiments, tended to establish the truth of the cow-pox being a mild disease, and a preventive of the small-pox, upon a broader and firmer basis. This was confirmed by more favourable reports by other practitioners, and by a testimonial recommending the practice, signed by a considerable number of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the Metropolis, inserted in the Medical Journals, and other respectable channels of information. Occasional observations published by Dr. JENNER also, had no small share in producing this happy change.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL OR CASUAL COW-POX.

Dr. JENNER, in his description of the natural cow-pock, says. "There is a disease to which the horse, from his state of domestication, is frequently subject. The farriers have termed it the grease. It is an inflammation and swelling in the heel, accompanied at its commencement with small cracks or fissures, from which issues a limpid fluid, possessing properties of a very peculiar kind. This fluid seems capable of generating a disease in the human body (after it has undergone the modification I shall presently speak of), which bears so strong a resemblance to the small-pox, that I think it highly probable it may be the source of that disease. In this dairy country, a great number of cows are kept, and the office of milking is performed indiscriminately by men and maid servants. One of the former having been appointed to apply dressings to the heels of a horse affected with the malady I have mentioned, and not paying due attention to cleanliness, incautiously bears his part in milking cows, with some particles of the infectious matter adhering to his fingers. When this is the case, it frequently happens that a disease is communicated to the

the cows, and from the cows to the dairy-maids, which spreads through the farm until most of the cattle and domestics feel its unpleasant consequences. This disease has obtained the name of the cow-pox.

“ It appears on the nipples of the cows, in the form of irregular pustules. At their first appearance they are commonly of a palish blue, or rather of a colour somewhat approaching to livid, and are surrounded by an inflammation. These pustules, unless a timely remedy be applied, frequently degenerate into phagedenic ulcers, which prove extremely troublesome. The animals become indisposed, and the secretion of milk is much lessened. Inflamed spots now begin to appear on different parts of the hands of the domestics employed in milking, and sometimes on the wrists, which run on to suppuration, first assuming the appearance of the small vesications produced by a burn. Most commonly they appear about the joints of the fingers, and at their extremities; but whatever parts are affected, if the situation will admit, the superficial suppurations put on a circular form, with their edges more elevated than their centre, and of a colour distantly approaching to blue; absorption takes place, and tumours appear in each axilla.* The system becomes affected, the pulse is quickened; shiverings, succeeded by heat, general lassitude, and pains about the loins and limbs, with vomiting, come on. These symptoms, varying in their degrees of violence, generally continue from one day to three or four, leaving ulcerated sores about the hands, which, from the sensibility of the parts, are very troublesome, and commonly heal slowly, frequently becoming phagedenic, like those from whence they sprung. During the progress of the disease, the lips, nostrils, eye-lids, and other parts of the body, are sometimes affected with sores; but these evidently arise from their being heedlessly rubbed or scratched with the patient's infected fingers. No eruptions on the skin have followed the decline of the feverish symptoms in any instance that has come under my inspection, one only excepted, and in this case a few appeared on the arms. Thus

* Arm Pits.

Thus the disease makes its progress from the horse (as I conceive) to the nipple of the cow, and from the cow to the human subject."

THE SIGNS OF INFECTION, AND THE DESCRIPTION OF THE
DISEASE INOCULATED COW-POX.

The Royal Jennerian Society in their description of the inoculated cow-pox, say, "When vaccine inoculation proves successful, a small red spot, with a degree of elevation which may be felt, commonly commences on the third day. When examined with a magnifying glass, it seems to consist of a small tumour, surrounded by a slight efflorescence.

"Between the third and sixth day, a vesicle* appears, the shape and magnitude of which depend much on the mode in which the inoculation has been performed: when it is performed by a slight puncture, the vesicle will be small and circular.

"The edge of the vaccine vesicle is elevated and well defined; the centre is depressed, and a speck is there visible of a darker colour than the rest of the surface. This vesicle is distinguished from other vesicles by the peculiarity of its structure, which is cellular, and somewhat hard and firm. At first it is of a light pink colour, sometimes blended with a bluish tint, gradually changing in its progress into a pearl colour. Its contents are limpid and almost colourless. It commonly increases in size till about the tenth day. In its early stages it has usually a small inflamed ring round its base, which about the ninth day begins to spread rapidly; and about the tenth, forms an areola,† more or less circular, an inch and a half or more in diameter. This areola is of a pink, scarlet or crimson hue; and is attended with some degree of hardness and tumefaction. It continues nearly stationary a day or two, and then begins to fade; sometimes forming on its decline, two or three concentric circles. When the areola is perfectly formed, the vesicle begins to decline: first it turns brown in the centre; then it is gradually converted

into

* Pock. † A coloured circle surrounding the Pock.

into a hard, smooth, shining scab, of a dark mahogany brown colour, approaching to black; and its general appearance has not unaptly been compared to the section of a tamarind stone. This scab commonly falls off about the end of the third week; and leaves a circumscribed cicatrix,* clearly denoting, that the true skin has been affected.

“ In the computation of time, the day of inoculation is to be considered as the first day.

“ *Occasional Deviations of the Vaccine Vesicle, from its ordinary Appearance and Character.*—Deviations are occasionally met with even in the genuine vaccine vesicle, chiefly with regard to its rise, duration, and contents. It seldom or never appears earlier, but often later than the period already mentioned; sometimes not till after the expiration of a fortnight or three weeks; but if it then makes a regular progress, it renders the patient equally secure, as if it had appeared at the usual time. Sometimes the vesicle is ruptured by external violence. In that case the scab will in general be less firm, and of a lighter colour. Occasionally also, instead of the regular progress to desiccation, as above described, it passes into a state of ulceration, with a much more extended inflammation. The contained fluid, instead of being limpid as usual, is now and then found opaque.

“ *Spurious pustules which afford no security against the Small-pox.*—The success of the operation is doubtful when there is any considerable deviation from the usual course of the disease; whether premature inflammation, irritation, itching, or vesication† occurs; or the progress of the vesicle is too rapid, its contents yellow or opaque, its texture soft, its centre elevated, or its form not well defined; or whether a premature efflorescence takes place, and distinct, vivid, circumscribed areola is wanting. This anomalous vesicle, or spurious pustule, as it is called, is more liable to be broken, than the regular genuine vesicle, from its centre being more elevated, and its texture less firm. When broken, it is frequently succeeded by ulceration; or by a light brown, or amber-coloured creeping scab.

“ *Probable Causes of spurious Pustules.*—Spurious pustules may be

be occasioned not only by matter taken from a spurious pustule, but also by matter taken from a genuine vesicle, at too late a period; or by that which has been injured by keeping, exposure to heat, or any other cause. They may also be occasioned by using rusty lancets in inoculating; by rudé and unskilful methods of performing the inoculation; or by the genuine vesicle having been destroyed at an early stage; and the regular progress of the disease thus interrupted.

“*Constitutional Symptoms.*—The constitutional symptoms sometimes occur at a very early period; but more commonly from the seventh to the eleventh day. In some cases the patient is drowsy; in others restless. Sometimes there is a chilliness, succeeded by heat, thirst, head-ache, and other marks of febrile affection. Now and then a sickness or vomiting takes place, especially in infants. The constitutional symptoms, of whatever kind, are in general slight and transient, and such as require no remedy. In a great proportion of cases there is no perceptible indisposition; nevertheless the person vaccinated is not the less secure from the future infection of the small-pox, provided the progress of the vesicle has been regular and complete. Care must be taken not to confound the symptoms of infantile or other diseases with those of vaccine inoculation.

“*Medical Treatment.*—In general no medicine is required in this mild affection; but if the symptoms happen to run a little higher than usual, the same remedies are to be applied, as if they proceeded from any other cause. No preparation is necessary; and no cathartics need be given either before or after vaccination. Should inflammation of the arm exceed the usual bounds, which rarely happens but from tight sleeves, pressure, or friction, it may soon be checked by the very frequent application of compresses of linen dipped in water, *aqua lithargyri acetati composita*,* or a solution of one drachm of *cerussa acetata*, in a pint of water. These are to be applied cold.

“If the scab be rubbed off prematurely, and ulceration take place, cooling and astringent applications may be used, such as a drop of *aqua lithargyri acetati*,† which should be allowed to dry

* Goulard Water. † Extract of Saturn.

dry on the part, and then be covered with compresses, dipped in water, (or any of the saturnine applications above mentioned,) and frequently renewed. When the ulceration is deep or extensive, a poultice, either of bread and milk, or of bread with any of the saturnine preparations, may be applied, as the case seems to require. They must never be applied, till they are nearly or quite cold.

“In such foul and obstinate sores as resist the foregoing applications, the *unguentum hydrargyri nitrati*, the *argentum nitratum*, or other similar applications, are sometimes resorted to with advantage. A single dressing with these substances is usually sufficient; after which the sore heals under the mildest applications.

“Spurious pustules are frequently followed by ulceration at an early period. This ulceration is to be treated in the same manner as if it proceeded from the genuine species. An assurance of perfect security from vaccine inoculation can only be obtained by carefully observing the whole progress of the disease. If any doubt remain, the operation ought to be repeated.

“When the patient has been previously exposed to the infection of the small-pox, that disease will be superseded more or less, according to the time which is suffered to elapse, before the inoculation of the cow-pock.

“The advantages of vaccine inoculation being now fully ascertained, it is the duty of every member of society, and particularly of every member of the medical profession, to discourage the inoculation of the small-pox.”

BRITISH TESTIMONIALS AND PRACTICE.

LONDON.—The principal testimonials in favour of the Cow-pock Inoculation have been given by the faculty in London, who have done themselves and their profession an indelible honour; and have been the principal cause of diffusing this unparalleled medical blessing through Europe, and of sending it into Asia and America.

In the Medical Journal, and the Medical Review, for July 1800, was published a testimonial in favour of the cow-pox, signed by a number of physicians and surgeons, whose names are recited in the two volumes published by Mr. RING.

The testimonial in favour of vaccine inoculation is as follows: "Many unfounded reports having been circulated, which have a tendency to prejudice the public against the inoculation of the cow-pox; we, the undersigned physicians and surgeons, think it our duty to declare our opinion, that those persons who have had the cow-pox, are perfectly secure from the future infection of the small-pox." We also declare that the inoculated cow-pox is a much milder and safer disease, than the inoculated small-pox. The number of physicians in London and its vicinity, who signed this testimonial, either when it was first published or have added their signatures since, amount to fifty-five; and the number of surgeons to one hundred and twenty-five. In this list are many names of the first rank in medical science, in Britain and in Europe.

At a meeting of the Medical Society, March 29th, 1802, it was unanimously resolved that the members of the Medical Society of London, taking into consideration the very important discovery made by Dr. JENNER, are of opinion that great benefit will accrue to the inhabitants of these islands, and to mankind in general, from the introduction of vaccine inoculation; and from their own experience, as well as from the extensive and successful trials made in various parts of the world, that it will in all probability ultimately eradicate the small-pox; one of the most fatal diseases to which the human species is liable.

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution, signed by the president, be presented to Dr. JENNER.

It is but justice to the gentlemen of the Mary-le-bone Dispensary to state, that they were among the first to adopt this beneficial practice. It was also some time ago introduced by Mr. Ford, at the Westminster General Dispensary. It is now introduced into the Public Dispensary, in Cary-street. The committee of that institution have circulated a paper, announcing that the physicians and surgeons of the charity, will inoculate for the cow-pox all such persons as are recommended by the

Governors

Governors for that purpose. In pursuance of the aforesaid resolution, the medical officers of the Dispensary give notice that all persons desirous of being inoculated for the cow-pox, may attend at the Dispensary for that purpose, on any Tuesday or Saturday, at twelve o'clock; and earnestly recommend the following facts to the consideration of all whom the subject might concern.

"No one who has once had the cow-pox, can afterwards take the small-pox. This has been proved in many thousands of cases, in which persons, after having had the cow-pox, have been inoculated for the small-pox, or have even lived in the same room, or lain in the same bed, with others covered with that disease; and yet have not received the infection. This being the case, it is better to inoculate with the cow-pox than the small-pox, for two reasons.

1. Because the cow-pox is a milder disease. It occasions but little pain or fever, and is not followed by any of the painful and dangerous complaints which are often produced by the small-pox.

2. Because the infection of the cow-pox cannot be communicated by the breath or perspiration; whereas there is always danger, that a person who has even the inoculated small-pox, will communicate the disease to others; and in this manner the inoculation of one person has often occasioned the loss of a great number of lives. We therefore advise all those who regard the health and life of their children, the safety of their friends and neighbours, or the good of the community at large, to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to them, of preventing, by easy and certain means, one of the most loathsome and fatal diseases to which the human body is subject.

Signed, ROBERT WILLAN, } Physicians.
 T. A. MURRAY, }
 JOHN PEARSON, Surgeon."

The following is the testimonial of the President and Members of the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, in which they say, "Deeply impressed with the importance of the discovery of vaccine inoculation, we are anxious to express our opinion of its efficacy, and our profound veneration for its author, Dr.

JENNER. We entertain a perfect conviction, that this inoculation is a certain preventive of the small-pox; and trust the period is not remote, when that dreadful scourge of the human race will become totally extinct. We are fully persuaded that when vaccination has been *properly conducted*, no instance has occurred of its having occasioned any dangerous consequence, or failed to produce those effects, which its discoverer has uniformly set forth. We further state our belief that the vaccine inoculation, from its superior mildness, will not call forth those latent seeds of disease, which occasionally arise after the small-pox, even under the best management; and which otherwise might never have taken place. We feel the warmest sensations of gratitude and respect, for the liberal manner in which the author has communicated his discovery, uninfluenced by any motive of self-consideration. And we contemplate the discovery itself as a memorable event in the annals of medicine."

THE BRITISH FLEET.—The physicians and surgeons of the Fleet have done themselves great honour, and proved their high sense of the validity and utility of the Jennerian Discovery, by presenting a Gold Medal to Dr. JENNER, together with a suitable address. In this address they say, by enquiries instituted in the Channel, it has been ascertained that the small-pox has been imported more than a hundred times within the last seven years; and in twenty different instances within the last six months by the grand fleet alone. They remark that it is no wonder the small-pox was attended with uncommon mortality, when the subject whom it attacked was so ill prepared for its reception.

The address then states, that as far as vaccine inoculation has been practised in the Navy, it has been crowned with success. Those who have undergone that operation, were not even entered on the sick list.

The authors of this important and memorable address then declare, "that although prevented by their situation from receiving the earliest intelligence of improvements in medical science, they have not been passive spectators of an event so singular, as a discovery of a substitute for the small-pox; an event which the philosopher will contemplate with wonder, and
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the friend of the human species with exultation." This address is signed by five physicians, and above eighty surgeons of the Navy. Since that period vaccine inoculation has not only been generally practised in the Army and Navy, at home, but it has been introduced into *Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta*, and into the British Fleets in the *Mediterranean*, by the zealous and indefatigable exertions of Dr. MARSHALL and Dr. WALKER. These gentlemen inoculated the soldiers in the different garrisons, together with their wives and children; and also extended the benefits of the Jennerian discovery to all ranks of people who would accept of that blessing. Our brave soldiers and sailors employed in the expedition to Egypt, were vaccinated by orders from the Duke of York, and the Lords of the Admiralty. The small-pox was in consequence twice extinguished in the fleet. For these important services rendered to the State, Dr. MARSHALL, and Dr. WALKER received the thanks of Lord KEITH and Lord HUTCHINSON, the two commanders of the British forces by sea and land.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT has sanctioned the utility of vaccine inoculation by voting to Dr. JENNER ten thousand pounds, exclusive of the fees of office; in consequence of a report presented by the committee of the House of Commons, to whom Dr. JENNER's petition was referred. The committee state in their report, "That the utility of vaccine inoculation is confirmed by the testimony of a number of witnesses of the highest character and most extensive experience in the profession," confirmed by the united testimony of the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Berkeley, Lord Rous, Sir George Baker, and Sir Walter Farquhar. Many of the witnesses had submitted their own children to the cow-pox inoculation, and others had practised it with the happiest success.

Dr. WOODVILLE stated that seven thousand five hundred patients had been inoculated for the vaccine disease, at the Small-pox Hospital, up to January 1803; half of that number had since been inoculated with small-pox matter, but in vain.

Dr. MARSHALL stated that the number inoculated under his direction was more than ten thousand, many of whom were afterwards exposed to variolous contagion, which they resisted.

Dr.

Dr. NELSON stated, that seven hundred persons had been inoculated with the cow-pock, at the Vaccine Pock Institution, and that many of them had since been exposed to the small-pox without effect. The Rev. Mr. JENNER had inoculated three thousand persons with vaccine matter, without meeting with one unfavourable case. More than two hundred of his patients had been subject to the test of the small-pox inoculation, and an equal number in the natural way, but without effect.

Mr. RING stated, that he considered Dr. JENNER as the author of vaccine inoculation; and the discovery itself as being beyond comparison, the most valuable and important ever made by man. He had inoculated more than twelve hundred persons with vaccine matter, and had reason to believe that at least a thousand of them had been, either voluntarily or involuntarily, exposed to the infection of the small-pox, which they all resisted. He believes it to be *a perfect and a lasting security* against the small-pox, and that it is attended with no danger, except from ignorance or neglect.

THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY in giving an account of the rise of that institution say, "It commenced in January 1803, in consequence of a requisition, signed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, several of the Nobility, the Lord Mayor, and many other active and benevolent individuals of rank and respectability, who convened a meeting at the London Tavern, where an unanimous sentiment prevailed as to the importance of the object: the establishment of this useful institution was resolved upon; a subscription was entered into, and an address to the public adopted.

"It has been thought proper to notice these circumstances respecting the origin of the society, as meriting the particular attention of the chief magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the several cities and towns of the United Kingdom, with the earnest hope of inducing them to adopt similar measures within the sphere of their influence; as by such extensive co-operation alone will it be possible to attain that great and desirable object, the *extermination of the small-pox.*"

This society has the KING and the QUEEN for its Patron and Patroness. The other branches of the Royal Family are Vice-
patrons

patrons and Patroneſſes. The ſub-patroneſſes, are the Duchefſes of Devonſhire, Marlborough, Rutland, and Northumberland; the Marchioneſſes of Bath, Hertford, Bute, Sligo, and many others; Ladies of the firſt nobility of the land.

The Vice-pretidents are the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Biſhops of London and of Durham; Lord Chancellor, Dukes of Somerſet, Devonſhire, and Northumberland; Marquiſes of Worceſter, and Hertford; Earls of Berkeley, Egremont, Shrewſbury, Derby, Weſtmoreland, Harcourt, Hardwicke, Liverpool, Darnley, Limerick, Earls Spencer, St. Vincent, and Moira, Lords Melville, Caſtlereagh, Pelham, Somerville, Rous, Carrington, Gwydir, Auckland, Hobart, and Gardner, Rt. Hon. C. Abbot, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, Rt. Hon. C. Price, Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Rt. Hon. W. Pitt, Hon. Adml. Berkeley, Hon. C. J. Fox, Hon. C. Grey, Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart. Sir F. Baring, Bart. Sir J. W. Anderſon, Bart. Sir W. Curtis, Bart. Henry C. Combe, W. St. Poyntz, R. B. Sheridan, W. Smith, H. Thornton, G. Tierney, B. Travers, S. Whitbread, and W. Wilberforce, members of parliament, E. Jenner, M. D. J. G. Angerſtein, Eſq. T. Bernard, Eſq. T. Bonar, Eſq. The Board of Directors, in addition to the patrons, pretidents, and vice-pretidents, conſiſts of forty-eight governors who are not of the medical profeſſion. The medical council, of which Dr. JENNER is pretident, and Dr. LETTSON vice-pretident, is compoſed of twenty-fix phyſicians, and twenty-two ſurgeons. The ſociety has a ſtation called the central-houſe, in which Dr. Walker is reſident inoculator; and fourteen other ſtations in various parts of London, Weſtminſter, and the Borough, for inoculating gratis, twice a week, every one who applies. Theſe ſtations are attended by two phyſicians and two ſurgeons. Near four thouſand pounds were ſoon ſubſcribed for effecting the noble purpoſes of this inſtitution.

In their addreſs the ſociety ſay, “ The ſubject for which we now claim the public attention is a diſcovery of no common importance, which greatly involves the ſafety and happineſs of mankind, and comes home to the feelings of every family, and of every boſom: a diſcovery which, in its conſequences, will not be of partial or local operation, but is equally intereſting to every

every rank, class and station in society : nor are its benefits confined to a single country, or a single age ; they extend to the whole world, and to the remotest posterity.

To mitigate the severity of the small-pox, the practice of inoculation was introduced into England about eighty years ago, and has spread at different periods, (though slowly and partially) into the most civilized parts of Europe. Many were the difficulties it had to encounter from prejudice, ignorance and timidity, and from the unskilfulness of its earliest promoters ; but experience has so fully established its character, that the eminent superiority of the inoculated over the natural small-pox has long ceased to be called in question."

" However, the friends of small-pox inoculation have had to lament imperfections which no art could obviate, and to deplore an evil of no inconsiderable magnitude, which has attended its partial adoption. Though its mildness, compared with the natural disease, has been such as to reduce the number of fatal cases, from one out of six infected persons, (the average proportion of death by the natural small-pox) to about one in three hundred ; still this degree of risk must give alarm to the anxious parent, when the life of a beloved child is at stake ; nor has inoculation in all cases been able to prevent the unsightly scars and deformities, and the subsequent injury to general health, which are the lamentable consequences of a severe form of this disease. But the positive evil produced by the partial adoption of small-pox inoculation has been a more extensive propagation of the disorder in a natural way ; for though this contagion might perhaps have been exterminated by a vigorous system of universal inoculation carried on at the same time in every part of the kingdom, yet as this plan was never pursued, the necessary consequence has been, that whilst individuals have been receiving the infection by the mild method of inoculation, they have been uniformly spreading it abroad under the terrible form of general contagion. Before inoculation was introduced, many remote and little frequented situations might be found, where the inhabitants had escaped the small-pox during the course of a long life : but since this practice has been extended widely, and without precaution (the intercourse between distant parts of the kingdom
having

having at the same time become frequent) scarcely a village or hamlet in the most retired corner of the island can be pointed out, which has not been repeatedly visited by this contagion. Inoculation, therefore, has been saving with one hand, and destroying with the other; and authentic documents prove an actual increase of late years in the mortality of small-pox, of about seventeen in every thousand. On a fair unexaggerated statement, three thousand lives in London and its immediate vicinity, and forty thousand in the United Kingdom, are annually the direct victims of the small-pox; besides a great mortality occasioned by disorders consequent upon this disease. Other countries suffer still more from this calamity than our own; and it is important to remark, that this sacrifice of life occurs for the most part at an early period; to those who might otherwise have become useful and valuable members of society.

“All the disadvantages under which the inoculation of small-pox has hitherto laboured; all the risk to life and general health which has attended its use; and all the hazard of spreading a most dangerous contagion, are now however completely removed by the invaluable discovery of our countryman, Dr. JENNER.

“The following are the peculiar advantages of the new inoculation: It is never contagious by effluvia, or by any other known mode of infection; except by actual contact or insertion of matter: and this single circumstance gives it the most decided superiority over the common inoculation; since it obviates the most important objection urged against this practice, on the ground of its spreading a dangerous and highly contagious disease. Even in other respects it is preferable to small-pox inoculation; for while it gives as perfect a security from all future contagion, it affords this invaluable benefit on much easier terms. The inoculated small-pox, though mild in most instances, is sometimes severe, and occasionally fatal: the inoculated cow-pox, on the contrary, is almost invariably mild, requires no confinement, and seldom any medical treatment, produces no eruption beyond the part inoculated, leaves no injury to the general health, and, if we may form any conclusion from the extensive experience of Dr. JENNER and other medical practitioners, will, when properly conducted, never endanger life.

“ To conduct with safety and propriety this inoculation, simple as it is, an accurate knowledge of its genuine appearance, and of the spurious varieties which sometimes intrude, is indispensably necessary : its simplicity has introduced some degree of carelessness in attending to its real character ; some precautions, not at first noticed, are now found to be requisite : for, as the success of all medical practice has experience for its basis, it would have been wonderful indeed, and next to miraculous, if every circumstance relating to the new inoculation had been at once suggested to the minds of its earliest promoters by intuitive perception.

“ So rapidly is the new inoculation spreading throughout the kingdom, and so ardently is it now patronised by private and public favour, that we cannot but entertain the hope, that the inhabitants of this country will now eagerly unite in the great undertaking of extending it over every part of the British Empire. The time is arrived when all that was requisite for experiment has been more than amply fulfilled, and a farther delay in the general adoption of this beneficial practice, is only to allow needlessly of the loss of those thousands of lives that yearly fall a sacrifice to the small-pox. So completely is the extermination of this destructive disease within our controul, that could inoculation begin at the same time over every part of the kingdom, a single year, a single month, almost a single week, would annihilate a pestilence which twelve centuries have been establishing.

“ To promote this laudable work by the high example of exalted patronage, by the advice and assistance of public bodies long accustomed to lead and direct general opinion, by the active exertions of men habitually employed in carrying into execution the noblest and most extensive undertaking, by the united skill and advice of the medical profession in every part of the kingdom, and by every other method of encouragement and persuasion, is the object of our society : nor have we any fear of being accused of presumption in undertaking more than we can hope to accomplish, when His MAJESTY has been pleased to give the Society his express sanction, by condescending to become its Patron ; and we can boast of the highest additional support and assistance which the empire can bestow.”

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THE MONTHLY REVIEWERS say, (vol. 38, page 316) "Fortunately for the public, this great problem is now settled in favour of Dr. JENNER's discovery; the doubts which have arisen, from the use of improper matter in some cases, and which we at one time could not help expressing, are now completely removed; and the practice is only better understood, and more firmly established, in consequence of the decision. Seldom, indeed, has a medical question of importance been so speedily determined: to this decision, the modesty and candour of Dr. JENNER have eminently contributed; and in these respects we may propose him as a model to all who may have occasion to engage in medical controversy."

THE CRITICAL REVIEWERS say, (vol. 36, page 103) "We raised various objections to the attempt when first published, and have accumulated doubts and difficulties to promote a more accurate investigation. In short, by this conduct, we have proved ourselves the best friends of the cause, and have given it a solid foundation, which the sanguine expectations of its more eager favourers would not allow them to establish firmly."

The opinion of many of the first medical men in the kingdom may be seen from the public honour they have given to Dr. JENNER, and the public attestation they have given of their persuasion of the safety and efficacy of the vaccine inoculation.

SUFFOLK.—"We the undersigned members of the Suffolk Society of Surgeons, having had ample opportunity of experiencing the safety and efficacy of the vaccine inoculation in preventing small pox, introduced and now happily brought into general use, by your discovery, founded upon accurate and patiently conducted experiments, think it our duty to congratulate you, and to return you our grateful thanks for the invaluable advantages that the community at large have derived from your labours: which in the course of a few years, promise entirely to eradicate the dangerous and loathsome disease of the small-pox." Signed by the President.

ESSEX —At the annual district meeting of the Benevolent Medical Society of Essex and Herts, May 3, 1802.

"The undersigned being strongly impressed with the invaluable advantages that the public have derived from the introduction

of the vaccine disease by Dr. JENNER, as a substitute for the small-pox, are desirous of presenting their thanks to him for the liberality and indefatigable industry with which he has made it public."

Mr. Ring says "The same ardent zeal for the propagation and improvements of science which induced the learned editors of the Medical Journal to comply so readily with Mr. Dunning's request, will I trust also induce them to forgive the freedom I take in copying the attestation of the physicians and surgeons at Plymouth, in favour of the new practice." For the same reasons I trust Mr. Ring will forgive the freedom I have taken in the extracts I have made from his works.

PLYMOUTH and PLYMOUTH-DOCK, Jan. 7, 1801.—"The introduction of the vaccine inoculation in the populous towns of Plymouth and Plymouth-Dock, at a very early period after the commencement of the practice in this country, and the continuance of it on an extensive scale to the present time, have afforded sufficient opportunities to a numerous body of practitioners to confirm by their own observations, and by the testimony of their immediate friends, the ample and respectable evidence which has been adduced in favour of this eminently useful discovery. The general success of the new inoculation has not however prevented the circulation of reports of unfavourable accidents and of occurrences inconsistent with its character of absolute safety in itself, and of affording permanent security against the future invasion of the small-pox. As the prevalence of such reports must have a tendency to excite doubts of the safety and efficacy of the new inoculation on the minds of those who have not the opportunity of tracing them to their origin, and who are not acquainted with the strength and solidity of the mass of evidence on which the supporters of the new practice ground their conviction of its utility, we have thought that it might not be unattended with advantage to the public, at least to that small part of it to which our names and characters are known, to add to the numerous attestations already given, a declaration as well of our conviction of the efficacy and security of the practice of inoculating the cow-pox in general, as of our full persuasion, resulting from enquiry into the

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the circumstances of the cases adduced, that no instance has occurred in this neighbourhood, which is entitled in any degree to call in question the reasonableness of this conviction; the reports which have arisen being evidently founded in error and misrepresentation. The effects of misrepresentation can be obviated only as they arise: but it may not be amiss to observe here more particularly, that the small-pox has lately prevailed in this neighbourhood to a considerable degree; and that in all the instances in which this disease is said to have occurred after inoculation for the cow pox, the infection of the former was evidently received before the inoculation for the latter; or the operation had failed of producing those symptoms of constitutional affection, on which alone security depends. The sources of error will we trust be in future avoided, by due attention to those cautions in the practice which have been so fully pointed out by Dr. JENNER and others." Signed by five physicians, and twenty six other medical gentlemen, whose names are recited in the publication alluded to, but which for the sake of brevity I omit.

MANCHESTER.—Dr. Thomas Percival, physician extraordinary, three other physicians, and seven other medical gentlemen of the Manchester Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, agreed to recommend to the poor the inoculation for the cow pox, by publishing the following address:—

"The experience of several years has fully proved, that inoculation for the cow-pox is a certain preservative against the small-pox; and is besides so mild and safe a disorder when compared with the inoculated small-pox, that it has been generally introduced among the better informed, and more wealthy inhabitants, both of this kingdom and of various parts of Europe. In order, therefore, to impress strongly on the minds of the poor the usefulness and superior advantages of this new plan of inoculation, the medical gentlemen, whose signatures are annexed, belonging to these charities, have thought it their duty to state in this public manner, the following observations, for the serious perusal of all those poor persons who feel a *proper affection for their offspring*, and who are desirous of promoting their own interest and comfort.

1. Inoculation for the cow-pox has been practised for several years, with constant success, in various parts of the kingdom.

2. It

2. It has never failed to prevent the infection of the natural small-pox.

3. It may be communicated with safety to persons of every age and sex, and at all times and seasons of the year with equal advantage.

4. The cow-pox is much preferable to the inoculated small-pox, as being a milder and safer disease, and not capable of infecting the persons living in the same family, or even sleeping in the same bed.

5. It does not produce eruptions which scar and disfigure the face, and is seldom if ever attended with any other marks of the disease, than what appear on the arms from inoculation.

6. Neither swelling, blindness, lameness, nor any other complaints which are known frequently to be the consequences of the natural small-pox, and sometimes, though but seldom, of the inoculated small-pox, have been observed to follow the cow-pox.

7. Alarming fits frequently seize children, when sickening of the small-pox; and while cutting their teeth, this disorder often proves dangerous; but no such objections lie against the cow-pox.

8. So far from proving hurtful, delicate and sickly children are often improved in health, by having passed through this complaint.

9. Scarcely any remedy or attendance are required for the cow-pox.

10. There is no necessity for a course of physic, either before or after inoculation.

11. The time of the parents will not be taken up in attendance upon the sick, to the injury of the support of the rest of the family: and to poor families this is an object of no small importance.

The prejudices of the poor against inoculation for the small-pox, by which thousands of lives have been annually saved, have been often lamented: but if they suffer unjust prejudices to prevent their laying hold of the advantages now offered them, by the inoculation of the cow-pox, they will neglect a duty they owe to themselves, to their families, and to society at large.—

For surely it is little less than criminal, to expose their helpless children

children to the attack of so terrible and fatal a malady as the small-pox; when it may be readily avoided by the inoculation of so mild, simple and safe a disease as that of the cow-pox.

N. B. All poor persons, whose affection for their families leads them to embrace this favourable opportunity, may have their children inoculated for the cow-pox, at the Dispensary, from twelve to one in the afternoon, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, throughout the year."

I think I hear the poor of the borough of Portsmouth say, 'I wish I lived at Manchester, or that there was such a Dispensary in this borough.'

This address has been circulated in London by the Society for bettering the condition of the poor; who remark, that notwithstanding the advantage of inoculation for the small-pox, it is a melancholy fact that the poor still suffer greatly by this disorder.

BRADFORD.—The following is a testimonial of four medical gentlemen of Bradford.

"The practice of vaccine inoculation, though of recent origin, has already forced itself upon the notice of the first professional characters in this and the neighbouring kingdoms. The advantages are too numerous to be detailed here; but it may be proper to observe, that the vaccine disease requires no preparation, medicine, no change of diet, no confinement, and is seldom attended with much indisposition.

We admit that comparatively few have perished by small-pox inoculation, but it is consistent with our experience, that numbers have been so dangerously ill as to excite serious alarms for the issue of the complaint. Under the circumstances of the vaccine inoculation no symptom of danger has ever been exhibited. The small-pox is a disease of contagion. The cow-pox cannot be communicated but by actual contact or incision, which circumstance enables the inoculator to single out any individual for the operation without subjecting any other member of the family to the smallest risk. That the cow-pox is a substitute for the small-pox is now sufficiently certain. The experiments which have been instituted, to put the question beyond all doubt, are *numerous, conclusive, and satisfactory.*

Impressed

Impressed with a conviction of the truth of those facts, and animated by no other motive than a sense of duty, and a sincere desire to rescue the lower orders of society from the ravages of contagion, which to them is so peculiarly distressing and fatal, the undersigned surgeons are desirous to introduce a disease infinitely more mild and very certainly safe: they are therefore solicitous to recommend to the inhabitants of Bradford and its vicinity, the practice of vaccine inoculation; and they hereby inform the public that they will attend at their own houses every Tuesday and Friday morning, to inoculate gratis the children of the poor; and Dr. MOSSMAN, should any indisposition occur, or other circumstances requiring extraordinary attention, will give his joint assistance in carrying every person so inoculated through the disease.

GEORGE MOSSMAN, M. D,
 THOMAS JONES,
 WILLIAM MAUD, } Surgeons."
 THOMAS LISTER, }

YORK.—The Medical Journal for Nov. 1800, contains the resolutions of the Directors of the York Dispensary, together with two letters which had been published in the York Herald, by Dr. Cappe, previous to the meeting at the Dispensary. "These (says Dr. Cappe) will shew, that we are not totally negligent of the welfare of our fellow citizens, though so far remote from the centre of animation. The substance of these resolutions is, that it appears from many of the most experienced medical men, that a general inoculation for the cow-pox, throughout the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, would tend to effect the extinction of the casual small-pox; and consequently be the means of annually saving upwards of 45,000 lives.

That the physicians and surgeons belonging to the Dispensary be requested to form themselves into a society for the purpose of inoculating all such persons as may present themselves for inoculation with the cow-pox; and invite into their body such physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, resident in York, as in their opinion may be likely to promote the object of that society. That the physicians and surgeons of the Dispensary be

be desired to supply the country practitioners with matter when requested. That the directors shall use their utmost endeavours to encourage inoculation for the cow-pox in all the neighbouring villages. That the resolutions and regulation of this meeting be sent to all the clergymen in York, and the neighbouring villages; with a request of the meeting that they will communicate the same to their parishioners; pointing out the advantages attending the inoculation for the cow-pox, in any way that they judge most likely to forward the views of this meeting. That the medical gentlemen of the Dispensary be requested to draw up and print such rules for the use of the poor, as may be necessary to regulate their conduct and attendance at the Dispensary, during the period of inoculation of the cow-pox.

That books be opened at the York banks, where the smallest sums will be received in support of a plan that has for its object the extinction of the small-pox, *it being a fact supported on the best authority*, that those who have had the cow-pox are rendered incapable of receiving the infection of the small-pox.

SCOTLAND.—In the Annals of Medicine for the year 1800, is a communication from Mr. Williamson of Anstruther, who had inoculated 150 children with the vaccine disease. Most of them have since been exposed on many different occasions to the infection of the small-pox, but without effect.

The Directors of the Edinburgh Dispensary have adopted a similar plan to that adopted by the city of York. Hence the learned editors observe, there is reason to hope that the new inoculation will soon be adopted by many of the lower class at least, if they can *prevail upon themselves*, not to neglect the means which providence has put in their power for preserving the lives of the offspring against the ravages of a most dreadful disease. “We are told,” says Mr. Ring, “that among people of *higher rank* in Edinburgh, vaccine inoculation has made a rapid progress; owing to the example and admonition of medical practitioners. The poor it seems in Edinburgh, as well as in too many other places, are left to *prevail on themselves*.”

The editors of the Annals declare, that although many thousands in different parts of Scotland have now undergone the vaccine disease, they have not heard of a single well authen-

ticated instance, in which it proved fatal; and in by much the greater cases, the affection has been so inconsiderable that it has consisted merely of a single pustule on the arm, with a very slight degree of fever lasting only a few hours.

That the vaccine disease affords complete protection against the natural small-pox has been demonstrated in the most convincing manner, on many different occasions, at Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. Children who have had the cow-pox, have not only resisted repeated inoculations with small-pox matter, but have also been frequently exposed with impunity to the natural contagion of the small-pox of the worst kind. This appeared particularly evident in the village of Newhaven, where during the course of the last spring, the confluent small-pox proved fatal to many. A considerable number of children at that place who had been inoculated for the cow-pox completely resisted the contagion of the small-pox; although some of them lived under the same roof, and were daily at the bedsides of those to whom the small-pox proved fatal.

GLOUCESTER.—Two physicians and two surgeons of the Gloucester Infirmary delivered to the governors of that institution the following recommendations. “We the undersigned physicians and surgeons of this infirmary, desirous of extending the advantages which promise to accrue from the vaccine inoculation to the poorer classes of society, and fearing many evils may arise from its being practised upon them by persons not of the faculty, and ignorant of its genuine appearances, recommend to the governors of the Infirmary, to permit a general inoculation of the cow-pox to be practised at the Hospital on such proper objects as may apply there for that purpose; and to appoint every Thursday and Monday, at eleven o’clock, for such inoculation, and their subsequent attendance; at which time we will be prepared to give every necessary assistance gratuitously.”

The Board of Governors in compliance say, “Being much gratified with the above recommendation which may be productive of essential benefits to the poorer classes of society, hereby give notice, that all such persons as are desirous of being inoculated for the cow-pox, and are objects of charity, will be permitted to attend at the Infirmary, on Thursday and Monday at

at eleven o'clock in the forenoon in every week, at which time any gentleman of the faculty will be at liberty to inspect the progress of the disorder,

By order of the Board,

H. WILSON, Secretary.

The faculty in several other large towns have been induced to sign a public testimonial of their approbation of the vaccine inoculation. In the Medical Journal for December 1800, the names of five physicians and seventeen surgeons are mentioned as having been signed to a public testimonial at Leeds. One at Durham, signed by one physician and seven surgeons. Another at Chester, signed by four physicians and twelve surgeons; whose names are all mentioned in that Journal. Meetings of the faculty have also been held at Hull, Birmingham, and several other places; and similar resolutions have been adopted.

FOREIGN TESTIMONIALS AND PRACTICE.

AMERICA.—Vaccination has been practised and recommended by Dr. SEAMAN and Dr. MITCHELL of New-York. Dr. WATERHOUSE, the learned professor of the theory and practice of physic in the University of Cambridge near Boston in America, says, “Vaccination has had much to contend with here; but its enemies are lessening daily. It will triumph in spite of its opponents. President Jefferson is the greatest patron of it in America. Under his auspices I have planted it in Virginia, Kentucky, Columbia, the City of Washington and Philadelphia. The President speaks of it to me as the most valuable discovery in the annals of medicine. He wrote me word a few months ago, that he had at that time upwards of twenty of his own family under the distemper. “The example of publishing testimonials in favour of vaccine inoculation, signed by such medical men as approve of the practice, has been followed in several parts of America. In an address recommending the vaccine inoculation, signed by eighteen practitioners, it is said, “We

are most fully convinced of the efficacy of the cow-pox as affording a perfect security against the small-pox; and that it also possesses the following advantages. It may be communicated with safety at all periods of life, from infancy to old age; and with equal success at all periods of the year, in different states of health, and during pregnancy. Fourteen medical gentlemen at Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood, have, from their own experience certified their entire conviction of the success of the new practice; as an absolute security against the small-pox.

! Dr. Stringham of New-York says, "Whilst other countries are engaged in deriving every benefit from this new discovery, we trans-atlantics are by no means insensible to its importance. I think it totally unnecessary to subjoin any proofs as to the security afforded by the cow-pox against the small-pox. This is already established by a *cloud of witnesses*. It must therefore be pleasing to every friend of humanity to learn, that the physicians here are not behind the rest of their medical brethren in other parts of the world, in endeavouring to alleviate the pressure of human misery."

WEST-INDIES.—Dr. John Rook of Montpelier in Jamaica, in a letter to the Hon. Francis R. Brodbelt of Spanish Town, says, "Since I had the honour to write to you, I have inoculated with vaccine matter upwards of twelve hundred patients of both sexes, and of all ages and colours, with that uniform success which has accompanied the disease in Britain. I have likewise extended it to the medical practitioners in the adjacent parishes. At this time not less than four thousand have undergone the disease in St. James's Hanover, and Trelawny. It is also becoming general in Westmorland. No loss has been sustained, and comparatively speaking, no labour lost. I have not in a single instance found it requisite to administer any medicine. So that I think we may safely conclude that the value of vaccine inoculation is not at all diminished by a change of climate."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. John Clench, of Trinity in Newfoundland, to the Rev. G. C. Jenner. "After inoculating my own family, I availed myself of the opportunity, whilst the small-pox was making its ravages at St. John's, of visiting that place. Encouraged by
your

your representation, and in order to establish the fact of the cow-pox being an absolute preventive of small-pox, I put my nephew, Joseph Hart, to the test, by inoculating with small-pox matter, and by exposing him to a contagious atmosphere; but without its producing in either instance, the smallest effect on the system. This single case excited the astonishment of every person within whose knowledge it came; and most of those who had not previously gone through the small-pox were eager to shield themselves against that dreadful malady by adopting the vaccine inoculation. Just before my arrival at St. John's, a woman was inoculated for the small-pox, and four days afterwards her infant at the breast with vaccine. Both went through the respective diseases in the usual way, and perfectly distinct from each other; although the mother continued to suckle her child the whole of the time. Shortly after my return to this place, the small-pox was brought here in a vessel from Quebec; one of her crew died of it. Fortunately for the inhabitants of Trinity, most of them had been inoculated with the cow-pox, and were thereby prepared to resist the influence of the small-pox. Several of my patients attended him during his illness, but resisted the infection of the small-pox."

FRANCE has emulated the noble example set by England. A committee of medical practitioners has been formed at Paris for the encouragement of vaccination. From the experience they have had, the committee draw the following conclusions, "The cow-pox appears to be an infection of the mildest nature, scarcely deserving the name of *a disease*. In the hundred and fifty subjects inoculated with vaccine matter, not the least accident occurred. It is equally practicable and safe at all ages. The committee have inoculated infants at the breast, and persons forty and fifty years of age, with equal success. They are likewise of opinion that it is a preservative from the small-pox, which is remarkably evident from the re-inoculations performed with small-pox matter."

Some time since the first formation of this committee, we are informed by the Moniteur, that they have seen their labours crowned with all the success they could desire in so short a time. The cow-pox has spread with great rapidity through all ranks of society and through those departments where the small-pox has

has committed the most dreadful ravages for some years. We have the authority of Dr. Colon for asserting, that the number of those who have been inoculated for the cow-pox now amounts to several thousands; and that a great part of the medical practitioners in the different provinces have hastened to cause their fellow citizens to enjoy the benefit of this practice. "*The success of the new method of inoculation,*" they affirm, "*is now undeniably proved.*"

Honourable mention is made of the names of several magistrates in France, who have distinguished themselves by their zeal in promoting this beneficial practice.

The Parisian press now teems with luminous dissertations on the subject. One by Dr. Hufson, and another by Dr. Ranque, both members of the Medical Society of Paris. One has lately been published by Dr. Moreau, member of several learned societies. They concur in proving from a great number of evidences, that the cow-pox is a mild and safe disease, and a most certain preventive of the small-pox. The last mentioned author gives a detail of the proceedings at Paris, and of the establishment of vaccine inoculation at Reims; and has collected abundant evidence to prove, that the discovery of Dr. JENNER ameliorates the condition of man; and ensures to its author the esteem and gratitude of posterity.

This learned author informs us, that sixteen thousand persons died of the small-pox at Naples, in one year; and twenty-thousand at Paris in another. What friend of the human race can contemplate the calamity of such a pestilence, and the utility of the cow-pox, without feeling a virtuous and noble determination to exert the influence he possesses to exterminate the small-pox, by the encouragement of the Jennerian Discovery!

The Medical Society of emulation at Paris has nominated several medical men as a committee to inoculate the poor of Paris gratuitously.

Dr. Moreau states, that the number of experiments which vaccine inoculation had undergone, amounted some months ago to upwards of two hundred thousand, and that it is now incalculable.

The Minister of the Interior has consulted the school of medicine at Paris, in order to know whether it would be advisable for

for Government to distribute in the country the form of instruction, which the physicians of Geneva had addressed to the people by means of the clergy. This learned body whose decision was requested, answered in the affirmative. The Prefect of the department of the Seine has also declared himself a friend to the practice. This respectable magistrate, adds Dr. Moreau, has since founded an hospital for vaccine inoculation. The municipalities have followed the example of the Prefect; and at this moment, in all the different sections, the committees of beneficence seek to communicate to all ranks of people this salutary practice.

“The conduct of many other magistrates of the French Republic,” says Mr. Ring, “and that of different foreign governments, has also proved, that vaccine inoculation is a special object of solicitude to all those, who are truly worthy of the august function of ruling over mankind.”

M. Tournier asserts, “that this inestimable discovery has surpassed all the hopes we dared conceive, and has excited a sacred enthusiasm in almost every breast where sensibility resides.” By the testimony of this respectable author, it appears that the National Institute of France, the School of Medicine at Paris, many learned societies, and a considerable number of private practitioners, have examined with attention the experiments on vaccine inoculation; and that their reports confirm what the English had said concerning its virtue. He informs us, (and his information is sanctioned by Lucian Bonaparte, Minister of the Interior, and Prefect of the Department, who has displayed the most ardent zeal in promoting the object) that “all the learned societies, medical bodies, and constituted authorities of the Republic, have imposed on themselves the duty of rendering the practice universal, by inoculating the people gratis;” and “those who inoculate the cow-pock, have submitted it to experiments, which prove more and more the innocency and efficacy of the process.”

Thus we perceive our Gallic neighbours, forgetting that this discovery was made by a native of a country with which they are unfortunately at war, have not only adopted this practice, but their learned societies and public bodies of medical men, so far from deeming this subject foreign to the nature of their institution;

institutions; so far from waiting till the experience of private individuals has decided the question; and so far from standing unconcerned spectators, while suffering humanity claims their assistance and compassion, have voluntarily stepped forward and exerted themselves in the glorious cause. Thus while the military characters, from petulance and ambition are desolating Europe, the medical and scientific men are endeavouring to snatch thousands of their fellow citizens from the jaws of death. "It will be happy for other nations if other learned societies have no reason to blush for not having set or followed such an excellent example."

GERMANY has been blessed with the introduction of this wonderfully beneficial discovery. Dr. De Carro of Vienna, who has signalized himself as the Jenner of the continent, has published in French and German an elaborate history of this inoculation, dedicated to Lord Minto, as minister of the nation where the discovery took place. After informing Dr. JENNER of the success of a clergyman at Bruhnam Gebizg, who from his pulpit had exhorted his parishioners to avail themselves of the advantage of one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed by providence on mankind; he observes, "that if the example of this benevolent divine was followed by the clergy in general, it would in some degree repair the wastes and heal the wounds of this destructive war."

Dr. De Carro informs us, that a young nobleman particularly distinguishes himself by the encouragement which he gives to the inoculation at Brun, the capital of Moravia. He has offered two prizes for the two Moravian physicians, who shall inoculate the greatest number in the course of the year. He has engaged intelligent physicians to assist in these inoculations.

The practice is not only spreading rapidly through Germany, but is also introduced, by Dr. De Carro, into the Venetian state; where it is cultivated by Dr. Morefchi with the greatest success; who has since published a work on the inestimable advantages of this method of inoculation. Mr. Ring says, "I am informed by the most respectable authority that the cow-pock inoculation is now practised with the greatest success, not only at Hanover, but also at Leipzig, Dresden, and Berlin." Dr. Albers, physician at Bremen, says, "The inoculation of the cow-pox continues

to be attended here with the greatest advantages: nearly two thousand have been inoculated in the course of the year, and not one of them has been infected with the small-pox during the epidemic which has raged here during the whole summer. Of 300 which I inoculated, I have re-inoculated many with small-pox matter, but without effect."

PRUSSIA.—In the Monthly Magazine for April 1801, it is said, "The vaccine or Jennerian inoculation makes a more rapid progress upon the Continent of Europe, than even the most benevolent and sanguine friends of humanity could have expected. One of our correspondents at Paris states, that its success in that city, where it was introduced by Dr. Woodville, exceeds that in London. Another, writing from Franckfort on the Maine, speaks of its success in terms equally favourable. A third, from Berlin, describes its general adoption: and the King of Prussia has ordered those individuals of the Prussian army who have not had the small-pox, to be inoculated with vaccine matter."

HOLLAND.—I am now favoured, says Mr. Ring, with the perusal of a letter, received from Dr. Davids of Rotterdam, by Dr. JENNER. In his letter he informs him, that he has been so happy as to introduce the cow-pox through the whole country with the greatest success; and that the name of JENNER is adored. He says the cow-pox was introduced just at the moment when the small-pox was making its ravages on every side; yet not one of them who had undergone the inoculation of the cow-pox, received infection. It is likewise established at Amsterdam, and is practised at the Foundling Hospital, in that city. It is particularly worthy of being recorded, that the Government of the Hague has recommended it in a circular letter, not thinking any discovery which regards the health of the people, beneath their notice.

GENEVA.—A Memoir on the Inoculation of the Cow-pox has been written by Dr. Odier of Geneva. It was drawn up by order of the Minister of the Interior, of France. We are informed by Dr. Odier that this memoir was to be sent to all the officers of health in the department. We are also told that the same experiments which were performed in England, and which so fully

fully demonstrate the advantage of the small-pox, have been repeated with the most complete success at Vienna, Hanover, Gotha, and Holftein.

Our author and his colleagues proved in two ways that the cow-pox is a sure guarantee against the small-pox. In the first place all their patients were unavoidably exposed to variolous infection, in consequence of a vast number of children labouring under the small-pox in all parts of the city; yet not one of them had taken the disease, except those who were previously infected. In the next place, ten or twelve of those who had undergone vaccine inoculation, were inoculated with variolous matter, immediately transferred from arm to arm; and with all the precautions necessary to ensure success; many weeks after the vaccine scabs had fallen off: yet neither of them betrayed the least sign of general infection. The incisions were slightly inflamed, but they readily dried up; and there was not the least appearance of an areola, nor the least symptom of fever.

What we have beheld, and what we every day behold, leaves no room to doubt that vaccine inoculation is both a preservative from the small-pox, and a means by which the disease at length may be utterly destroyed. It is one of the finest and most important discoveries which has been made for a long time. May all governments unite in endeavours to spread it, to make it known, and to encourage it by all those means which are compatible with liberty. It is, perhaps, the greatest service which can be rendered to humanity.

By a note subjoined to the second edition of this memoir, we are informed, that about 600 persons had at that time been inoculated with the cow-pox at Geneva; all of whom had the disease in the most favourable manner. Dr. Odier's memoir was distributed gratis; and his arguments derived additional weight from the devastation of the small-pox raging all around.

The clergy of Geneva, with a spirit of philanthropy which reflects on them great honour, have very willingly undertaken the charge of distributing the following advice, signed by eight physicians and three surgeons, by giving it to the parents of all the children who are presented to them in baptism:—

“The infant whom ye present is exposed to very great danger,

ger, that of catching the small-pox; a disease which was brought into Europe in the eighth century, and has spread in such a manner, that it cannot be expelled. It is morally impossible that infants can be preserved from it in any other way but by inoculation.

“ Happily, and by the great blessing of providence, a species of inoculation has been for some time discovered, which many thousands of experiments have proved to be equally safe and efficacious; and which may without any inconvenience be put in practice, at all seasons, and even on children of the most tender age, and of the most weak and delicate constitutions: it is scarce ever accompanied with, or followed by, any unfavourable symptom; and if such occurs, which is very rare, it is never of much importance. What it produces is called the vaccine disease: it is always extremely mild, and almost always regular. It has another advantage of great value, which is, that it is never contagious; so that by inoculating one person with it, we run no risk of giving it to his neighbours: and in the mean while we may rest assured that those infants to whom we have communicated by way of inoculation, are thereby for ever secured from all danger of catching the small-pox.

“ If then you would preserve your infant, we exhort you immediately to have it inoculated.—Haste to preserve him in this manner from a dreadful disease, which daily commits such cruel ravages around you; and which may seize him in a moment when you least expect it. Put it not out to nurse till you have insured him from this danger.

“ There are physicians and surgeons, instructed by great study and experience, and who have no interest in deceiving you, who will give you their advice. They also are fathers; and they have inoculated their own children, without hesitation, and with the happiest success. In the name of humanity, and by all that you hold most dear, follow their example; or else dread that a day will come when you shall bitterly lament over the death of your child, for having rejected the salutary means which we now propose. They are so simple, and so easy, that if you refuse them, or delay having recourse to them, you have no excuse.”

The *Moniteur* of the 13th *Brumaire* and the ninth year of the French Republic, bears witness of the success of the new practice.

practice at Geneva; declaring that the small-pox had, in a short space of time, swept away 250 children in that city; and that 600 persons, inoculated with the cow-pox, were all preserved from that disorder, except seven or eight who had received previous infection.

By a letter from Dr. Aubort, we learn, that all Geneva is vaccinated; and that the inhabitants of the country villages, furnish the only means of preserving the sacred flame.

At BRUSSELS, many of the professors and other eminent medical men have testified their respect for the new practice, by inoculating their own children with the cow-pock; and the event has justified their determination. M. Fournier, first surgeon of the military hospitals in that city, and member of several learned societies, has published an historical and practical essay on vaccine inoculation. He has inoculated above two hundred persons, of every age; and the success he met with in those cases has dispelled every doubt on the subject. He affirms that inoculation of the small-pox, which was hitherto a wise and a commendable precaution, ought now to be considered as a *serious evil*.

SPAIN.—Dr. Careno of Vienna, who has published a treatise on the cow-pox, mentions that he has received intelligence that vaccine inoculation has made a regular progress in Italy, particularly at Milan, Florence, Naples, and Rome. It is said that Spain also rivals other nations, in putting this salutary process to the proof. ‘His Catholic Majesty having seen Dr. Careno’s translation of Dr. JENNER’s works, in August 1800, ordered his prime minister to inform him, that his Majesty intended to introduce vaccine inoculation into his dominions; and Dr. Salva wrote him word from Barcelona, that vaccine inoculation was then in vogue at that place. Dr. Colon informs us that it is now practised in Spain by order of government. Brigadier Smith, an officer in the service of his Catholic Majesty, has propagated vaccination in Spain with the most ardent zeal; and there is a general demand for matter in most parts of the kingdom.

ITALY.—“Upwards of 70,000 have been vaccinated in the Italian Republic, by Dr. Sacco and his fellow labourers. This was in consequence of the effectual measures pursued. By order of government, a proclamation had been read by the clergy, to
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adopt this salutary process; and at Milan, the capital of the republic, vaccine inoculation was practised in every parish, and in every church."

RUSSIA.—Mr. Ring says, "It is well known, that the King of Prussia, (the first crowned head who submitted his children to vaccination) and the Emperor of Germany, who followed his example, have considerably promoted the practice; but the Empress Dowager of Russia has distinguished herself above all others in this great cause of humanity."

"In October, 1801, when the court was at Moscow, on account of the Coronation of the present Emperor, Mr. Lindstrom, surgeon to his Imperial Majesty, successfully inoculated a child with vaccine matter received on a thread from Dr. Triefe of Breslaw. The Empress Dowager, who zealously patronises this beneficial practice, conferred on the child the name of Vaccinoff, in addition to her original name; caused her to be conveyed in one of her own coaches to Petersburg, to be placed in the Foundling Hospital, as a source of future inoculations; and settled on her a provision for life."

She has also sent a valuable diamond ring to Dr. JENNER, by the hands of Lord St. Helens; another to Dr. Triefe; and a letter to Dr. JENNER, written by her own hand; of which the following is a translation.

"Sir, The practice of vaccine inoculation in England having been attended with the happiest success, which is well attested, I have eagerly imitated that example, by introducing it into the charitable establishments under my direction. My endeavours having perfectly answered my expectations, I feel a pleasure in reporting their success; and in testifying my acknowledgements to him, who has rendered such a signal service to humanity. This motive induces me to offer you, Sir, the ring sent herewith, as a testimony of the sentiments of esteem and regard, with which I am,

Yours affectionately,

Palowsky, August 10, 1802.

MARY."

By a letter from Dr. Triefe, it appears that vaccine inoculation is now established throughout the Russian dominions. This is owing to the distinguished patronage and protection it has received. Vaccine virus, which Mr. Harder serjeant-major of

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One circumstance occurred which perhaps is too trivial to be mentioned: I inoculated near thirty twice or thrice, apparently without effect, allowing an interval of five or six days; but though they sickened from the last incision, a pustule regularly appeared, wherever I had formerly inoculated them; as if the dormant matter had been roused by the activity of that last incision. At the expiration of six weeks, I inoculated six of my parishioners with variolous matter. On the third day I was not a little alarmed by a considerable degree of inflammation which appeared in all their arms, and which seemed to indicate the certainty of their having the small-pox: but in two or three days the whole disappeared without any pustule being formed.

The Rev. Mr. FIELDING, rector of Haslemere, in Surry, and a magistrate for that county, has not thought it any disparagement of his rank, or of his sacred function, to bestow the blessings of this beneficial practice on his poor neighbours, and inoculate them with his own hands.

The same success has attended the benevolent exertions of the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH BERRINGTON, who says, in a letter to Mr. Ring, that "the state of vaccine inoculation in the parish of Buckland, where I reside, is this: In the course of the last autumn, having received proper instructions from Dr. JENNER, I inoculated about 450 persons of all ages; and I am now employed with the children who have since come into the world, with some few who were neglected or overlooked: and in re-inoculating all those in whose cases any thing dubious appeared."

The Medical Journal, for May 1801, contains a communication from the Rev. Mr. JENNER; who, in order to refute the false reports which have been circulated by some prejudiced persons, with so much industry, published an account of his own practice. He informs us, that since the month of December 1799, he has inoculated nearly three thousand persons for the cow-pox; a very great number of whom have since been exposed to the contagion of small-pox, in every way that can be imagined, without its producing the least effect.

To place this in a point of view at once striking and within the reach of enquiry, he mentions the inoculation which took place at Burbage, in Wiltshire, near the seat of the Earl of Aylesbury.

Aylesbury. Being there on a visit, he gave a general invitation to people of all descriptions, to come and be inoculated. His offer was accepted by men, women and children, to the amount of six hundred; who went through the cow-pox in the usual mild way. Some months afterwards, the village was visited by the small-pox; which made dreadful havoc among those who had not availed themselves of Mr. Jenner's invitation; while those who had accepted it remained secure; although there was a general intercourse between them during the whole period. The Rev. Mr. Ferryman inoculated fifty at Oakley, and three hundred at Wooburn, with the greatest success. The Rev. Mr. Close, of Hordle, near Lymington, has also inoculated a very considerable number in that neighbourhood.

The Rev. Mr. REED, in a letter to W. Fermor, Esq. says, "Seeing that a petition is before the House of Commons from Dr. JENNER, and wishing him every success which his most important discovery deserves, I have enclosed a certificate of the persons inoculated by me without a single adverse circumstance; having once before communicated to you some particulars in a conversation at your house. I shall send the same list to Lord Buckingham, and the Duke of Grafton; in whose immediate neighbourhood this experiment took place." Then follows a list of 1578 persons inoculated by him in various parishes in the neighbourhood of Whittlebury forest, with the cow-pox, from March 1800 to March 1802. Mr. Reed then adds, "The preceding persons were inoculated by me, gratis, in my own parish, and in other parishes at the request of clergymen and other respectable persons; frequently under circumstances which exposed them to the greatest danger of the small-pox, both at the time of inoculation and since, without a single instance of any one receiving the small-pox, or suffering from the inoculated cow-pox to such a degree as to excite any well-founded alarm, or to require either medical or surgical assistance."

The Rev. Dr. BOOKER of Dudley, in Staffordshire, affords another memorable example of a clergyman, who considers nothing inconsistent with the sacred function that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of mankind. In a sermon he published on this subject, he says, "A clergyman in Lancashire

thus

thus writes to the judicious discoverer. ‘A few years ago I was in the habit of burying two or three children almost every evening, during the spring and autumnal seasons, who had died of the small-pox; but now the disease has entirely ceased to send a single victim to the grave. I have inoculated for the cow-pox upwards of three thousand persons; and the small-pox has no longer any existence in my neighbourhood.’

Dr. Booker, then states a strong case in proof of the cow-pox being a lasting preventive of the small-pox. “But happily we need not go beyond the limits of our own neighbourhood for a very signal fact, proving the sovereign and permanent efficacy of this antidote: a fact which, from scrupulous investigation and enquiry, I can authenticate. A woman, now residing in an adjacent village, far advanced in years, had, when young, the disease of which we are speaking; but never had the small-pox. More than twenty years afterwards, having married, her husband and five of her children were assailed by that dreadful distemper. Her husband died; and her children narrowly escaped a similar fate. Notwithstanding she was constantly with them, handling their contagious bodies, and inhaling their pestilential breath, she received not the slightest symptom of infection. Upwards of forty years after her having the cow-pox, she nursed and constantly attended upon four of her grand children, during their illness of the casual small-pox; which proved mortal to all of them, as it had before done to her husband; yet again no symptom of the disease affected her: So that here we have a double proof that the cow-pock is not merely a temporary and transient security against the small-pox, thus remarkably fatal in one family; but that the security afforded by it is durable, as the means are simple.” Dr. Booker observes, it is a mark of pride and ignorance to prefer means that are attended with labour and expense, to those which are simple and easy. He says, the inoculation of the small-pox alluages the violence of the disease; but this soothes it into peace; or, to speak more properly, repels and counteracts its rage.

When enumerating the objections to the inoculation of the small-pox, he says, “There are times when every neighbourhood is free from the contagion of that disorder: yet some parent,

rent, anxious for the safety of his offspring, causes it to be introduced, by having them inoculated. We will suppose that such parent's individual aim is accomplished; that his children happily recover, and are thus shielded from danger of future contagion; but what becomes of the children of his neighbours? From his house infection flies around; the children of his neighbours, (as dear to them as to his heart are his own) from association or communication of some sort or other, take the casual small-pox, and are hurried by it to the grave! Other children derive from the latter the virulent infection, and share a similar fate; as when a small pebble is thrown into a tranquil lake, circles diverge rapidly wider and wider, till the whole surface becomes troubled. An entire neighbourhood or populous parish, may have melancholy cause to deplore, and severely condemn the first introduction of such a disorder. Thus a single person, from a natural solicitude for the welfare of one particular child, may eventually occasion the death of thousands. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. A single spark may lay a city in ashes."

Dr. WOODVILLE says, "It has been asserted that persons have had the small-pox after having been affected with the cow-pox; and some facts have been published with a view to shew that instances of this kind have actually happened. But all these, as far as I have seen, have been very defective in not affording sufficient proof, that the affection, supposed to have been the cow-pox, was in reality that disease. On the other hand, the instances which have been brought forward to prove that those who had undergone the genuine cow-pox resisted the infection of the small-pox are unquestionably decisive, and sufficiently numerous to establish the fact in the most satisfactory manner. This circumstance then appears to be as much a general law of the system, as that a person having had the small-pox is thereby rendered unsuceptible of receiving the disease a second time: for of all the patients whom I inoculated with variolous matter, after they had passed through the cow-pox, amounting to upwards of four hundred, none were affected with the small-pox; and it may be remarked, that nearly a fourth part of this number was so slightly affected with the cow-pox, that it neither produced any perceptible indisposition nor pustules."

Dr. THORNTON, while he was physician of the Mary-le-bone Dispensary, published a treatise on vaccine inoculation, entitled, *Facts decisive in favour of the Cow-pox.*

Dr. Thornton gives a history of vaccine inoculation in the county of Westmoreland. When at Lowther, the seat of the late Earl of Lonsdale, in compliance with the request of his Lordship, he inoculated above a thousand persons with vaccine matter. He repeatedly put several of them to the test of the small-pox, both by inoculation, and by exposure to the natural infection; which gave the neighbourhood sufficient proof that the cow-pox is a preventive of the small-pox. Dr. Thornton proves, by the high authorities of Baron Dimisdale and Dr. Heberden, that inoculation of the small-pox is more detrimental than beneficial to society, on account of its spreading the natural infection.

“The following pathetic passage in Dr. Thornton’s work, (says Mr. Ring) may perhaps make some impression on those who are so unfeeling as to vindicate the inoculation of the small-pox, in preference to that of the cow-pox:”—

“The cow-pox never kills, the natural and inoculated small-pox not unfrequently. If the whole merit of the cause of vaccine inoculation depended on this single point, it might rest secure, as the greatest discovery ever made. The cow-pox never destroys life! Glorious tidings!—Happy communication! I, who have lost by small-pox inoculation my first born child; a boy who, not alone in his parent’s eye, but to all who knew him, promised the fulfilment of every wish—have a just right to exult in the present fortunate discovery of Dr. JENNER. How his lovely form was defaced, and what his sufferings were, before death snatched him to an early tomb,—has been drawn by me with a trembling hand, when I wrote my section on the symptoms and ravages of the small-pox! So faithful is the portrait, that I have often witnessed tears to flow in abundance, when this section has been read by others, as bringing to recollection many a similar distressing scene, exhibited by some favorite child, or by some friend’s or relation’s child. My tears are now wiped away and may their’s be also, by the pleasing view of the present ameliorated condition of humanity.” He likewise

likewise observes, "There scarce needs a comment on the advantages of the cow-pox over the small-pox. The blessing of vision, so often destroyed by a *small-pox pustule* settling on the eye is but too obvious to be much insisted on."

Mr. JOHN RING, in a letter addressed to the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journals, says, "Exclusive of other fallacious appearances which have given rise to mistakes in the practice of the new inoculation, such as anomalous pustules, there is another fertile source of error: the chicken-pox is frequently mistaken for the small-pox. Several instances of this kind have fallen under my own observation within a short time. Hence, persons who had undergone vaccine inoculation, have been supposed to have the small-pox in the natural way, when the disease was the chicken-pox; and this latter has in many cases been inserted by inoculation, instead of the small-pox. While unfavourable cases are circulated with great industry, by professed enemies of vaccine inoculation, or its *pretended friends*, it appears to me that the real friends of the practice, lulled into a state of false security, are become rather remiss, and being convinced themselves, they leave the field to their more active opponents, who improve this favourable occasion to their own advantage."

"The mildness of the cow-pox is now undeniable! but, in regard to its efficacy as a preventive, there is a doubt remaining in the minds of many persons, not much experienced in the practice, which challenges farther investigation. I consider it, therefore, as a duty to the public, to the cause of truth, and to Dr. JENNER, to declare, that having inoculated with vaccine virus as many as my other avocations would permit, and having particularly sought for patients in those places where the small-pox raged, I have never yet been able to discover a single instance, where any one who had undergone vaccine inoculation proved susceptible of the infection of the small-pox. These proceedings have been watched with a jealous eye, by persons not interested in concealing any real or apparent failure; whose silence, after the most severe scrutiny, is a stronger argument in favour of the new practice, than any attestation of mine. I have now inoculated above eleven hundred, who have gone through the vaccine affection in a regular way; and after convincing myself

myself of the certainty of this preventive, by repeated inoculations of variolous matter, left the task of putting the remaining part of my patients to the test of variolous contagion in the natural way to their parents; and their compliance with my request has been so general, that independent of accidental and unavoidable exposure, I have reason to believe, at least nine out of ten have been voluntarily subjected to that test.

“It necessarily follows from these observations, that the preventive employed by some practitioners is less efficacious; or the test to which their patients are afterwards submitted, more powerful. In order to decide this question, if any gentleman who has infected two, ten, or twenty of his own vaccine patients with variolous matter, will take the trouble of inoculating mine with the same, I will furnish him with at least a thousand, on whom he may exercise his skill. This offer, the opponents of vaccine inoculation and its pretended friends, ought to accept, or in decency to be silent.” Towards the close of the last volume of his work he says, “It is now incumbent on me, to give a concise account of my own practice, ere I close this volume. The number whom I have vaccinated at this time (May 1803), amounts to upwards of two thousand. The more I see of the practice, the more I am confirmed in my opinion, that it may be relied on as a security against the small-pox.”

THE ADVANTAGES OF COW-POCK INOCULATION.

I may now adopt the language of Dr. Mac Donald, of Hamburg, who has published a treatise on the cow-pox, in German and in English, and say, “I hope, from the above histories, every one of my readers will be convinced of the efficacy of the cow-pox inoculation rendering the person unsusceptible of the variolous infection. Had this fact been ascertained by one single observer, objections would be deemed justifiable; but as I have adduced a numerous and respectable evidence, all tending to confirm this point, no reasonable doubt can be entertained upon the subject. I think it therefore unnecessary to cite more testimonies

testimonies in favour of vaccine inoculation,—though a great number equally respectable as those already mentioned, remain unnoticed : but shall now proceed to consider the comparative merits of the variolous and vaccine inoculation.

“ It cannot be denied, but the inoculation of the small-pox has proved to mankind a ready means to alleviate and escape the danger of a most distressing disorder ; still, notwithstanding these happy effects, the inoculated small-pox is sometimes accompanied with symptoms which give just cause for alarm, and often prove fatal under the most judicious management.

“ Were I (says Dr. Mac Donald) to record all the distressing scenes which frequently attend the inoculated small-pox, or relate the sad histories of those unfortunate families who, in consequence of inoculation have felt the ragings of this dire disorder ; the stoutest heart would shrink with horror, and drop a tear of pity over the sufferings of humanity. I would wish to drop this subject, for my pen can give but a faint sketch of those pictures of singular distress, which every physician of even moderate experience has witnessed.

“ Fancy to yourself one of these little innocent sufferers, stretched out, and covered with one continued sore ; threatened with suffocation, uttering the agonies he feels, by piercing heart-wounding groans.—Observe, how his mouth foams ; listen to the grindings of his teeth ; see how he thrusts his little trembling tongue betwixt them, and how piteously it is wounded ! Look ! how he is agitated with the most dreadful convulsions ! His feeble limbs are twisted and contorted, and threaten dislocation ; his frame bends backwards ; is lifted up and thrown down again !—These fits now increase,—then cease—alas ! only to return with redoubled violence.—Misery calls aloud for help, help !—but calls in vain.—New convulsions succeed :—he foams—struggles—gasps—gasps again—and expires !

“ If at scenes like these your heart would bleed, what must be the feelings of a fond parent when this destroying scourge nips in the bud the fairest blossom of all his hopes ? What renders these cases often more deplorable is, that they sometimes happen under circumstances still more distressing. Before me lie the records of two unfortunate families. In the one, a father and four

four of his children were inoculated for the small-pox; the eruptions proved of the confluent kind; the father and two children died, two recovered. He left a widow and her two infants in the greatest misery. The other is of a young widow, who lost her husband at the early age of twenty-four. One infant at the breast was left her; which in her pitiful situation, constituted her only consolation. Soon after, the small-pox began to rage in the city where she lived; she therefore was advised by her friends to inoculate her little boy. With reluctance, as if presaging her impending misfortune, she consented. Her fears, alas! were but too well founded: on the day preceding the eruption, the child was seized with convulsive fits, and expired on the tenth day.

“ One smiling boy, her last sweet hope she warms,
 Hush'd on her bosom, circled in her arms;
 Daughter of woe!—ere morn, in vain caress'd,
 Clung the cold babe upon thy milkless breast,—
 With feeble cries thy last sad aid requir'd,
 Stretch'd its stiff limbs, and on thy lap expired.

DARWIN.

“ It may be said, (continues Dr. Mac Donald) that such distressing cases as these are rare. I grant it: and it is happy for humanity that it is so: still no one can be certain that such a dreadful misfortune may not befall himself and his family. By inoculation for the small-pox one has a chance, and indeed a very great one, to be saved from the mortal effects of this dreadful disease; yet one has no certainty. Should therefore means be offered to escape with certainty a dangerous and destructive disease, would it not be an inducement to substitute them for those, which only give you a chance. In my opinion, there cannot be a moment of hesitation, but certainty must be preferable to chance: and from the history I have delivered, I with safety dare offer the inoculation of the cow-pox, as the only certain means of escaping the danger of the small-pox.”

A view of the destructive influence of the small-pox will present us with a vast number of weighty and pathetic arguments in favour of vaccine inoculation. Dr. Sacco, of Milan, who has published

published on this subject, asserts that the inoculation of the cow-pox will make an epoch in the annals of medicine and humanity. He states, that in Europe, according to the most moderate calculation, fifteen millions of human beings fall victims to the small-pox, every twenty-five years. In Rome alone, six thousand perished by that destructive disease in the short space of six months.

It is calculated that in France about one in fourteen dies of the small-pox. The total number of deaths in a year is estimated at nine hundred thousand, on an average; and the number of deaths from the small-pox, at upwards of sixty-four thousand. Dr. Odier states, that from the year 1661 to 1772, 2,538,450 persons died in London; 139,432 of whom died of the small-pox: so that one in fourteen died of that disease. In the same space of time, 76,000 persons died at Geneva; 3972 of whom died of the small-pox; which is about one in twenty. At Edinburgh, says Dr. Odier, Dr. Monro informs us, that from the year 1744 to the year 1763, 24,322 persons died; of whom 2441, that is more than one in ten, fell victims to the small-pox. At the Hague, from the year 1755 to 1769, the number of deaths were 18,071; of whom 1450 died of the small-pox, which is more than one in thirteen. In some places, our author declares, the small-pox has proved still more fatal. Dr. Lettsom says, "the annihilation of the small-pox might be effected in the present year, should a due sense of self-preservation influence the community in general. Should the people of these kingdoms be thus actuated, about thirty-six thousand inhabitants would be added to their population in the year 1802; and so progressively every subsequent year, till the next century; when the whole number, gained by the Jennerian discovery, would amount to about twelve millions of fellow creatures. This proves the important advantages of vaccine inoculation, which may hereafter snatch such a vast number of victims from death."

A comparison of the two diseases, as to the mildness of their symptoms and the hazard to life which they may occasion, will shew a very decided advantage in favour of the cow-pox; as no fatal instance of the natural cow-pox, as it affects the persons employed in dairies, has ever been recorded. When both diseases

diseases are introduced by artificial inoculation, they are each rendered much less severe: and here too the cow-pox preserves its superiority as a safer and a milder disease. But the most striking point of difference, and that which renders the cow-pox so peculiarly valuable as a substitute for the small-pox is, its not being, even in its most virulent state, communicable by the air, by the breath, by effluvia, or in short by any thing constituting contagion in the estimation of this term: but can only be propagated by the actual contact of matter from a cow-pox pustule. It is this circumstance, says Mr. Aikin, which gives it great importance, considered in an enlarged and extensive view; since by adopting this disease to supply the place of the small-pox, all the dread, and all the mischief that is occasioned by the unseen agency of an active and formidable contagion is entirely removed; no anxious precautions are required, in order to avoid and insulate an infected person, whose breath can spread disease on every side.

Another advantage is stated by Dr. Jenner: "The cow-pox has never been known to leave impressions in the system unfavourable to health; but has often been observed to correct a scrofulous diathesis, when existing in the constitution. No peculiar diseases have been noticed in those who have undergone the cow-pox after a lapse of time."

Dr. Hutton, of Paris, who has published a book on the cow-pox, after enumerating the various other well known advantages arising from vaccine inoculation, mentions different instances in which it had proved a remedy for other diseases. One was a case of intolerable head-ache of several years standing; which had been considered as incurable. The other a case of scrofula, cough, and shortness of breath. All these symptoms, we are informed, have totally disappeared. Various other diseases are said by several very eminent medical gentlemen to have been cured by the cow-pox inoculation; but as these are considered rather accidental advantages, than the natural effect of vaccination, I omit to cite them; lest by inducing my readers to expect too much from the cow-pox, their disappointment should lead them not to give its genuine and constant advantages their due importance. I shall therefore conclude the
account

account of the advantages by presenting my readers with the following paper, published by order of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society for the Extermination of the Small-Pox, entitled—

“ A comparative view of the Natural Small-pox, Inoculated Small-Pox, and Inoculated Cow-Pox.

NATURAL SMALL-POX.

“ For twelve centuries this disease has been known to continue its ravages, destroying in every year an immense proportion of the whole population of the world!!

A contagious disease: in some instances mild; but for the most part violent, painful, loathsome, and dangerous to life.

One in six, who have the disease, dies. At least half of mankind have it; consequently, one in twelve of the human race perishes by one disease!! In London three thousand annually; in the United Kingdom forty thousand.

Circumstances independent of contagion and mortality:—

1. One in three has the natural small-pox in a dangerous form.
2. It produces eruptions, numerous, painful, and disgusting.
3. Occasions confinement.
4. Loss of time, and
5. Expense, more or less considerable, affecting individuals, families, parishes, &c.
6. Renders precautions for the most part unavailing.
- 7 Medical treatment necessary both during the disease and afterwards.
8. Leaves pits, scars, seams, &c. disfiguring the skin, especially the face: and
9. Is followed by scrofula in every form, diseases of the skin, glands, joints, &c. blindness, deafness, &c. &c.

INOCULATED SMALL-POX.

A contagious disease; for the most part mild; but in some instances violent, painful, loathsome, and dangerous to life.

One in three hundred inoculated dies: In London, probably, one in one hundred.

The inoculation of the small-pox having been but partially adopted, has become the means of spreading the infection, and

has thus increased its general mortality.—In London this increase has been in the proportion of seventeen in every thousand.

Circumstances independent of contagion and mortality :—

1. One in thirty or forty has the inoculated small-pox in a dangerous form.
2. It produces eruptions in greater or less numbers.
3. Occasions confinement.
4. Loss of time, and
5. Expense, sometimes considerable.
6. Requires preparation by diet and medicine: care to avoid certain seasons, as extremes of heat and cold: certain periods of life, as early infancy and old age; and certain states of constitution, as general ill health, teething, pregnancy, &c. &c.
7. Renders medical treatment usually necessary.
3. Is liable to produce deformities whenever the disease proves severe;—and to be
9. Followed by the same diseases as above enumerated, though less frequently.

INOCULATED COW-POX.

Not contagious; and when properly conducted, uniformly mild, inoffensive, free from pain or danger, and an infallible preventive of the small-pox.

NEVER FATAL.

During a long series of years, the cow-pox, accidentally received, has been considered as a preservative against any future attack of the small-pox. Many persons in the dairy countries, who have had the former in their youth, have remained to old age unsusceptible of the latter.

Circumstances independent of contagion and mortality :—

1. The inoculated cow-pox is attended by no danger.
2. Produces a pustule on the inoculated part only.
3. Occasions neither confinement,
4. Loss of time, nor
5. Expense.
6. Demands no other precautions than such as respect the conduct of the inoculation.
7. Requires

7. Requires *no medicine* :
8. Leaves *no deformity* nor *disfiguration* : and
9. Excites *no subsequent diseases*.

With a knowledge of the facts contained in the above statement, it is presumed that no person can conscientiously refuse or hesitate to embrace the opportunity now providentially offered of preserving his own family from so dreadful and destructive a pestilence as the small-pox ; and of contributing his part towards its total extirpation. The new inoculation recommends itself to all classes : the rich are adopting it universally : their example may now be followed without expense by the poor, for whose immediate benefit the Royal Jennerian Society is established."

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

That the introduction of the cow-pox as a substitute for the small-pox should meet with objections, is not only natural but highly proper. Investigation is promoted by proposing objections ; and when a subject will bear close examination, and will afford rational answers to apparently weighty objections, it proves itself to be valid, and founded upon a solid basis. There can be no doubt but the cow-pox will continue to be closely investigated for a considerable time. Its being practised and sanctioned by a great number of the first medical gentlemen in almost every country in Europe, will expose it to the attention of the public in general, and induce every professional gentleman who does not sanction the practice, to scrutinize into its progress and consequences.

The inoculation of the small-pox had to contend with more weighty objections and stronger opposition when first introduced into England, than the cow-pox inoculation has now to oppose. How the inoculation for the small-pox was viewed between sixty and seventy years since, soon after it was first introduced, will appear from what was said by the Chevalier Dennis De Coetologen, a physician and author of an universal

history of arts and sciences, in two volumes folio; in which he says, "Note, that of late years a practice has prevailed here in England, which in the Roman Catholick countries is condemned as a criminal presumption, and injurious to the divine providence, of inoculating or ingrafting the small-pox." He then adds, after stating several other arguments for the inoculation used by those who favoured it, "They pretend further, that it has been almost constantly observed, that the best sort of small-pox is hereby occasioned; that the eruptions are few, the symptoms light, the danger next to none, the recovery easy, and *that the patient is equally secured from this distemper for the future, as he would be by having gone through it in the natural manner* :—which is not my sentiment. All stomachs do not digest equally well the best aliments, whatever precautions may be used to dispose the tone thereof towards it; therefore it is not surprising if for one child who recovers by this *criminal* practice, *ten at least are killed*; which is perhaps the reason that we have not heard of late so much of inoculating for the small-pox as we did. The Sorbonne at Paris has fulminated this practice as criminal; which is perhaps one of the principal reasons it has been so much in vogue here."

In a few years after this time a book was written by the Rev. David Some, intitled, "Inoculation impartially considered, and proved to be consistent with reason and revelation:" which was published by Dr. Doddridge in 1750. In this book, among a variety of other objections to inoculation, that of its not being a preventive of the future infection of the natural small-pox, is stated and answered. This clearly supposes that its being a preventive was then denied by some.

In the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Inoculation, after several other answers to objections are given, it is said, 'Inoculation does not exempt from future infection;' to which the following answer is annexed. 'If by inoculation of the small-pox the same disease is produced, the same effects may be expected from it when artificially produced, as in the natural small-pox. It is inconceivable that a contagious substance, the very seminal matter of the small-pox, should propagate, instead of its own, another disease. De Haen is an acute physician,

fician, and was a violent opposer of inoculating the small-pox; but he never supposed that the matter of the small-pox will produce any disease but itself. Observation alone determined the opinion, that the natural small-pox does not attack a second time: the same stands good in favour of the artificial disease; and to this *numberless* trials have been made without effect to re-infect those in whom the small-pox had taken place by inoculation.'

May not this answer with equal propriety be applied to the natural and inoculated cow-pox? If from time immemorial the natural cow-pox has proved a security against the small-pox, and we by inoculation can produce the same disease, which after *numberless* trials resists the infection of the small-pox, may we not from analogy fairly conclude, that the inoculated cow-pox is an equal security as that of the inoculated small-pox?

1. The first objection requiring an answer, is that made by persons who object to any inoculation upon the ground 'that it is giving a person a disease to prevent one he might never be afflicted with, which evinces a distrust of providence.'

The inoculated cow-pox, except in a very few cases, is scarcely to be called a disease; but were it so, we should remember that as the sin of man brought disease into the world, to evade, oppose or destroy it, is not only his right, but, as far as is in his power, his duty. It is sufficient to prove the lawfulness of a remedy, that it is proper for, and has by experience been found *in most cases*, effectual to the end for which it was used. When danger surrounds us, no conduct is more proper than to enquire into and pursue the means of escape. To neglect our safety is to sink below the brutes, who by instinct avoid the evils to which they are exposed. It is not proper to suppose that inoculation evinces a distrust of providence, for we are not called to trust providence but in the use of suitable means, except when those means cannot be procured, or when every means in our power has been used to no effect. A reliance on providence does not imply, that we are not to prevent or oppose the evils which we foresee, and which we have in our power to guard against by prudent precautions. Would such objectors refuse the means of lessening the malignity and danger of disease in other instances?

stances? Let these scrupulous persons say, whether, when God affords the discovery of the means of preserving ourselves from an impending evil, he forbids our availing ourselves of that discovery? If our Maker offer us a remedy, is it not offending him to reject it?

2. Others object to the vaccine inoculation 'because the disease came originally from the cow.'

"Who could have imagined (says Mr. Ring) that a prejudice would arise in any human mind against the vaccine virus, on account of its being a bestial humour? That omnigenous mass, the human body, is formed by the conflux of all sorts of humours from all sorts of animals as well as vegetables; and not likely to be tainted by the juices of an animal whose food is the herb of the field, whose beverage is the limpid stream. Could the brute animal be infected by the insertion of morbid poisons that originate in the human body, his blood might indeed be contaminated; but providence has kindly interposed and placed an insurmountable barrier to frustrate such unnatural attempts, by rendering the brute animal unsusceptible of human contagion."

Let it be considered that the animals to which we are indebted for this powerful antidote, not only live on the most pure and simple diet; but that they are the most healthy of all the human species who make the milk and the flesh of such animals a part of their food. A medical gentleman who has written on this subject, and who sometimes indulges himself in satirical remarks intended to excite the risibility of his readers, says, "The prejudices entertained by some are not calculated to give the highest opinion of the enlightened state of the human understanding, at the close of the eighteenth century. I have repeatedly been asked, whether, as the cow is a short-lived animal those who are inoculated from the cow will not be short-lived also. Those persons who asked this simple question did not consider, that the cow is not suffered to live half her days. They did not consider that while she is suffered to live no animal is so healthy. If however the philosophers of the present day should discover this to be an erroneous opinion, and that the cow carries about her the seeds of mortality, I hope no person will

will in future be so rash as to sit down to a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding with beef-suet, in it; or venture on custards or ice-cream, without asking his physician, surgeon, and apothecary to be of the party. He says, a lady complained to a gentleman, that since her daughter was inoculated she *coughs like a cow*; and some in the country say their children who have been inoculated, *bellow like bulls*. The same author in reply to a person who asks, ‘What may be the consequences of introducing a bestial humour into the human frame, after a long lapse of years?’ observes, “I beg leave to ask in my turn if any person can say, what may be the consequences, after a long lapse of years, of introducing into the human frame *cow’s milk, beef steaks or mutton chops?*”

However, when objections are seriously felt, they should be seriously answered. Dr. Lettsom, in answering these kind of objections, says, “of the primary sources of infectious diseases little is yet clearly ascertained; that some have originated from animals is certain; but of all animals the cow is most congenial to the habits of man: its food is simple and its diseases are few; we are from infancy nourished by its milk, and its flesh constitutes a large portion of human aliment: and surely a particle of matter extracted from this animal, can excite no disgust, or rational idea of impurity: whilst that of man, too often the creature of appetite and morbid indulgences, with juices vitiated by intemperance, and a constitution injured by vice, may indeed afford some suspicion of contamination and impurity. But what forms the principal answer to this objection, is the matter of fact; that though the cow-pox has long existed in various parts of the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, Somerset, Buckingham, Devon, Hants, Suffolk, Norfolk, Leicester, Stafford, the vicinity of London, and in several other counties of England, likewise in Italy; and though many have been affected by it who have lived many years afterward; yet it never has been suspected to leave behind it any other disease.

3. It is objected, ‘that according to Dr. JENNER, the disease is from the greasy heels of a horse, which renders it more objectionable than though it originated in the cow.’

It must be granted that the opinion of Dr. JENNER respecting the

the origin of the natural cow-pox is generally admitted to be well founded, as it is confirmed by repeated observations and incontestible experiments. But if this objection has any weight, it is removed by what has been said in answer to the foregoing objection: for as the disease by inoculation does not pass from the horse to the human subject, but through the medium of the cow, and after going through its regular progress, leaves no unpleasant consequences either in the brute animal or the human subject, its originating from the heels of a horse can form no rational objection to its being used as a preventive to the small-pox. Besides, a variety of cases are cited by Dr. JENNER and others, proving that several persons in the habit of dressing the heels of diseased horses, have been affected with ulcerous sores very much resembling the cow-pox pustule; and which from experiments are supposed by Dr. JENNER to have rendered them unsusceptible of the variolous infection. This, he observes, may account for blacksmiths in the habit of shoeing horses so frequently resisting the small-pox. Had this disease been of such a nature as to leave any serious consequences in the constitution, after it had finished its progress on the hands of the person infected by it; the subject, long ere this, we may reasonably suppose, would have excited the attention of persons in such employments; and the horse would have been left to perish, rather than they would have exposed their health and their life by attending the beast in this disease. The health of almost every ostler, farmer's man, and farrier, is an answer to this objection.

4. 'It is not universally approved nor practised by medical men.'

That a subject involving such important consequences should excite the severest scrutiny from medical gentlemen, so far from being matter of regret, is matter of exultation; as not only their own repute is connected with it, but the health and life of their patients, and the happiness of mankind. It is natural to suppose, that in a practice of this importance, which must be acknowledged is yet in its infancy, a long train of favourable circumstances may present themselves to one practitioner, and impel him to a cordial and zealous defence of the practice; while

while to another, several unfavourable cases may present themselves as the most prominent objects in his view, and constrain him at least to suspend his judgment on the validity of the practice, if not zealously to oppose it. Hence two persons, equally critical in their observations and impartial in their determinations, judging from their own experience, may entertain very different opinions respecting the same subject. It is not, therefore, from the experience of a few individuals the question is to be decided; but from an impartial view of the subject when taken in the aggregate.

Some gentlemen of the faculty, who have written in favour of vaccine inoculation, have written of other professional men who have opposed it as though their opposition arose from interested motives. In this case, it may be said, as of another description of professional men, 'that no persons write so severely against the priests, as the priests against each other!' They who have written in this style have not, perhaps, sufficiently considered, that those gentlemen of the faculty who strenuously recommend or openly oppose, the vaccine inoculation, have in their own minds, to balance their *present* and their *future* reputation and interest: for should time by repeated experiments prove their opinion on either side to be erroneous, the public, in the circle in which they move, will not forget to estimate their judgment in other cases by their judgment concerning the validity of the cow-pox. We may therefore reasonably conclude that men of sense will determine and act impartially on a subject which commands such general attention, and involves their own repute and the dearest temporal interest of the community. That the vaccine inoculation is coolly received by some medical men and avowedly disapproved by others, cannot be denied; but they who openly oppose it are but comparatively few; while the number who readily adopt and strenuously recommend it, is very great. I have before me a list of between two and three hundred physicians, and near five hundred surgeons who afford the practice their avowed and public sanction. Let the majority decide.

5. It is likewise objected that 'the cow-pox has failed in some instances to prevent the future infection of the small-pox.'

Were we to admit this objection in all its force, it would not afford a sufficient argument against vaccine inoculation, to induce us with justice to ourselves to relinquish the practice; for it only states a failure in *some* cases; to state that it had failed in *many* would be to contradict a self-evident fact. The instances in which it has failed, upon a comparison of the whole number vaccinated, are very few indeed. But before it can be proved to have failed in any case, it is necessary clearly to ascertain, 1, Whether the virus inserted was taken from a genuine cow-pox pustule. 2, Whether the inoculation was performed under such circumstances as might rationally ensure success: and 3, Whether it produced such effects as Dr. JENNER has declared to be the essential characteristics of the genuine cow-pox. In the next place it is necessary to prove, 1, That the disease with which the person is affected, who has had the cow-pox, is in reality the small-pox: 2, That it produced the same effects as might have been reasonably expected if the person had not been previously vaccinated: and 3, That the same effects might not have been produced by inoculating a person who had previously gone through the small-pox.

Dr. JENNER, after describing the causes and nature of a spurious cow-pox in the animal itself, enumerates other sources of spurious cow-pox in the *human subject*; one where it is produced by the spurious disease in the brute animal; another where it is produced by genuine matter, which has suffered a decomposition before it is taken from the cow; and the other, where it is produced by genuine matter which has suffered a decomposition after it is taken from the cow.

Dr. Tierney gives an account of his having inoculated thirty persons with one species of spurious matter, and seventy with another. The first was taken from a genuine pustule on the tenth-day, at too late a period; the latter was procured from a medical man in the neighbourhood, and was *puriform* when Dr. Tierney received it.

Dr. JENNER states some facts relative to the small-pox very analogous to these cases; and which may be considered as illustrative of them. In the 50th page of his work he says, "In some of the preceding cases (mentioned in his work) I have noticed the

the attention that was paid to the state of the variolous matter, previous to the experiment of inserting it into the arms of those who had gone through the cow-pox. This I conceive to be of the greatest importance in conducting these experiments, and were it always attended to by those who inoculate for the small-pox, it might prevent much subsequent mischief and confusion. With a view of enforcing so necessary a precaution, I shall take the liberty of digressing so far as to point out some unpleasant facts relative to mismanagement in this particular, which have fallen under my own observation. A medical gentleman (now no more) who for many years inoculated in this neighbourhood, frequently preserved the variolous matter intended for his use on a piece of lint, or cotton, which in its fluid state was put into a vial, corked and conveyed into a warm pocket; a situation certainly favourable for speedily producing putrefaction in it. In this state (not unfrequently after it had been taken several days from the pustules) it was inserted into the arms of his patients, and brought on inflammation of the incised parts, swellings of the axillary glands, fever, and sometimes eruptions. But what was this disease? Certainly not the small-pox; for the matter having from putrefaction lost, or suffered a derangement in its specific properties, was no longer capable of producing that malady; those who had been inoculated in this manner being as much subject to the contagion of the small-pox as if they had never been under the influence of this artificial disease; and many unfortunately fell victims to it who thought themselves in perfect security." He mentions several other cases under other inoculators, in which the practice was attended with the same ill success as the former. In page 79, of the same work, he says, "To place this in its clearest point of view, *as the similarity between the action of the small-pox and the cow-pox matter is so obvious*, it will be necessary to consider what we sometimes observe to take place in inoculation for the small-pox, when imperfect variolous matter is made use of." Having referred to an account of some anomalous appearances consequent to the inoculation of the small-pox, published in vol. iv. page 114, of the memoir of the Medical Society of London, by Mr. Charles Kite, surgeon of Gravesend, Dr. JENNER says, "To this copious evidence I

have to add still more, in the following communications from Mr. Earle, surgeon, of Frampton-upon-Severn, in this county.

“SIR,

“I have read with satisfaction your late publication on the variolæ vaccinae; and being, among many other curious circumstances particularly struck with that relating to the inefficacy of small-pox matter in a particular state, I think it proper to lay before you the following facts which came within my own knowledge, and which certainly tend to strengthen the opinions advanced in pages 51 and 52 of your treatise.

“In March 1784, a general inoculation took place at Arlingham, in this county. I inoculated several patients with active variolous matter, all of whom had the disease in a favourable way; but my matter being all used, and not being able to procure any more in the state I wished, I was under the necessity of taking it from a pustule which, experience has since proved, was advanced too far to answer the purpose intended. Of five persons inoculated with this last matter, four took the small-pox afterwards in the natural way; one of whom died. Although one of these cases ended unfortunate, yet I cannot suppose that any medical man will think me careless or inattentive in their management; for I conceive the appearances were such as might have induced any one to suppose that the persons were perfectly safe from future infection. Inflammation in every case took place in the arm, and fever came on, with a considerable degree of pain in the axilla. In some of their arms the inflammation and suppuration were more violent than is commonly observed when perfect matter is made use of; in one there was an ulcer which cast off several large sloughs. About the ninth day, eruptions appeared which died away earlier than common, without maturation. From these circumstances I should suppose that no medical practitioner would scarcely have entertained a doubt but that these patients had been infected with a true small-pox; yet I must confess that some small degree of doubt presented itself to me at the speedy disappearance of the eruptions; and in order, as far as I could, to ascertain their safety, I sent one of them to a much older practitioner than myself. This gentleman, on hearing the circumstance of the case, pronounced the patient perfectly secure from future infection.

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“ The following facts are also a striking proof of the truth of your observation on this subject. In the year 1789, I inoculated three children of Mr. Coaley, of Hurst-farm, in this county. The arms inflamed properly; fever, and pain in the axilla came on precisely the same as in the former cases, and in ten days eruptions appeared, which disappeared in the course of two days. I must observe, that the matter here made use of was procured for me by a friend: but no doubt it was in an improper state: for, from the similarity of these cases to those which happened at Arlingham five years before, I was somewhat alarmed for their safety, and desired to inoculate them again; which being permitted, I was particularly careful to procure matter in its most perfect state. All the children took the small-pox from the second inoculation, and all had a very full burden.

“ As I think the communication of these cases is a duty I owe to the public, you are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter.

I remain yours, &c.

JOHN EARLE.”

“ P. S. I think it necessary to observe, that I can pronounce with the greatest certainty, that the matter with which the Arlingham patients were inoculated, was taken from a true small-pox pustule. I took it myself from a subject that had a very full burden.”

Mr. Ring, in his work before alluded to, gives an account of a supposed metamorphosis of the genuine into the spurious small-pox, as described in the writings of Bond and Nield; and of the ‘bastard’ small-pox, as mentioned in the works of Monro and others. Under these denominations the chicken-pox is implied.

“ When, (says the same author) in consequence of a blunt lancet, effete matter, or any other cause, an inefficient pustule succeeds variolous inoculation, it is called a spurious pustule. In this respect also the inoculation of the small-pox preserves a close analogy with that of the cow-pox. Bond, who imagined that the genuine variolous matter, when exposed to heat, produced a disorder specifically different, informs us, that eight persons were inoculated with small-pox matter at Philadelphia; and

and as the virus was to be carried twelve miles, it was previously well dried. Five of these persons, he tells us, were in consequence attacked with the spurious small-pox: in the remainder, the operation proved abortive."

"Niedt observes, that many persons who were inoculated with small-pox matter had the spurious instead of the genuine distemper; and afterwards, when exposed to variolous infection, caught the disorder. This happened to the most celebrated and the most experienced physicians; and the report of these unfortunate cases being soon circulated, it excited a number of enemies to inoculation: who contended, that it was unable to protect the patient against a relapse of the small-pox. This was the case at Berlin, in particular, inasmuch that almost all the practitioners of Berlin were the opponents of the inoculation of the small-pox."

Dr. Niedt affirms, that "it is extremely difficult in many cases to distinguish one species of eruption from another, and particularly, to distinguish the genuine small-pox from the spurious. "All the cases which I have adduced, (says Dr. Niedt) evince, that inoculation is not a matter of such trivial importance; since the most experienced and celebrated physicians have committed mistakes."

Dr. Lettsom confirms these facts, when he says, "It is not in vaccine inoculation alone that mistakes have been committed, even by practitioners of established character. I lately attended two young persons under the small-pox, each an only child of considerable family, who had been inoculated two or three years before, by respectable gentlemen; and the mothers of the children shewed me what they conceived to be the marks or pitting from the inoculated small-pox: happily, they both recovered from an alarming eruption of the disease. But two relations, I once claimed, who were inoculated with matter, supposed to be variolous, by an eminent inoculator, afterwards caught the small-pox, on one of whom it proved fatal."

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Wall of Oxford: "Where positive demonstration cannot be adduced, analogy may be called in to our aid. The history of the inoculated small-pox will afford us much assistance. A gentleman of
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this neighbourhood inoculated the inhabitants of two or three villages, as he thought, with variolous matter; in consequence of which, an eruptive fever, and a mild form of disorder resembling the small-pox, came on at the usual time. But after these people had been well some months, nearly one half of them took the small-pox by contagion, and some had it very unfavourably. About the same time a gentleman of eminence in the profession, residing in Kent, published, I think in vol. iv. of the memoirs of the Medical Society of London, with great candour, an account of a similar failure in variolous inoculation under his care. Now let me ask, do these cases, and many more of the same kind excite in any ones mind the smallest doubt whether the artificial introduction of variolous matter into the human body is a certain preventive of any subsequent influence of that matter on the same person, either naturally or by inoculation? Is it not immediately concluded, that there must have been some error in the conduct of the inoculation; and that those persons who were supposed to have had the small-pox a second time, certainly had in the *first* instance, some other fallacious eruption, and not the genuine viriola? In the case of the vaccine disease, we ought to reason in the same way. With respect to the three exceptions which have occurred here, (as I do not believe they ever had the genuine cow-pox) they have never shaken my faith in the truth of the general law, which I think has been as demonstrably proved as any proposition in natural philosophy or geometry; and I have no doubt but the time will come when the medical world will express its wonder, that so many difficulties should have been raised upon such slight foundations, to prevent the progress of a discovery so highly advantageous to mankind, and so honourable to the discoverer."

Mr. Ring, among several other instances in which the chicken pox has been mistaken for the small-pox, mentions one in the case of a child of Mr. Silk, in Parker's-rents; concerning which he says, "Two or three medical men having suspected the disorder to be the small-pox, I was applied to, having inoculated the child with the cow-pox a considerable time before. To prevent any misrepresentation from taking place, I requested

Dr.

Dr. Willan to examine the child in whom the eruption appeared, whose opinion was expressed to me in writing, in the following terms:—‘The eruption on the child in Parker’s-rents is the varicella: all the pustules which now remain visible having the precise characteristics of the chicken-pox, and none of them the hard, inflamed, and extended base, peculiar to the small-pox.’

In connection with this objection it is necessary to observe what Dr. JENNER states concerning the susceptibility of some constitutions of the future infection, in a partial degree, of the small-pox; even though the person has previously undergone the genuine variolous infection.

“As the effects of the small-pox inoculation on those who have had the cow-pox will be watched with the most scrupulous eye by those who prosecute this enquiry, it may be proper to bring to their recollection some facts relative to the small-pox, which I must consider here as of consequence; but which hitherto seem not to have made due impression. It should be remembered, that the constitution cannot by previous infection be rendered totally unsusceptible of the variolous poison; neither the casual nor the inoculated small-pox, whether it produces the disease in a mild or in a violent way, can perfectly extinguish the susceptibility. The skin, we know, is ever ready to exhibit, though often in a very limited degree, the effects of the poison when inserted there: and how frequently do we see eruptions among nurses, when much exposed to the contagion; and these sometimes preceded by sensible illness! yet should any thing like an eruption appear, or the smallest degree of indisposition upon the insertion of the variolous matter on those who have gone through the cow-pox, my assertions respecting the peculiarities of the disease, might be unjustly discredited.

“The following communication from Mr. Fewster affords a clear elucidation of this fact:—Mr. Fewster says, ‘On the third of April 1797, I inoculated Master H. aged fourteen months, for the small-pox. At the usual time he sickened, had a plentiful eruption, particularly on his face, and got well. His nurse-maid, aged twenty-four, had many years before gone through the small-pox in the natural way, which was evident from her
being

being much pitted with it. She had used the child to sleep on her left arm with her left cheek in contact with his face, and during his inoculation he had mostly slept in that manner. About a week after the child got well, she (the nurse) desired me to look at her face, which she said was very painful. There was a plentiful eruption on the left cheek, which went on to maturation. On enquiry, I found that three days before the appearance of the eruptions, she was taken with slight chilly fits, pain in her head and limbs, and some fever. On the appearance of the eruption these pains went off, and on the second day of the eruption she complained of a sore throat. Whether the above symptoms were the effects of the small-pox, or a recent cold, I do not know. On the fifth day of the eruption I charged a lancet from two of the pustules, and on the next day I inoculated two children, one two years, the other four months old, with the matter. At the same time I inoculated the mother and eldest sister with matter taken from Master H. On the fifth day of their inoculation *all* their arms were inflamed alike; and on the eighth day, the eldest of those, inoculated with matter from the nurse, sickened, and the youngest on the eleventh. They had both a plentiful eruption, from which I inoculated several others who had the disease very favourably. Soon after a man in the village sickened with the small-pox, and had a confluent kind. To be convinced, that the children had had the disease effectually, I took them to his house and inoculated them in both arms with matter taken from him; but without effect."

The following is a letter, addressed to Dr. JENNER, on the same subject.

" Dear Sir,

" Society at large must, I think, feel much indebted to you for your enquiries and observations on the nature and effects of the *variola vaccinae*, &c. As I conceive what I am about to communicate to be of some importance, I imagine it cannot be uninteresting to you; especially as it will serve to corroborate your assertion of the susceptibility of the human system of the variolous contagion, although it has previously been made sensible of its action. In November, 1793, I was desired to inoculate a person with the small-pox: I took the variolous matter from a child under

the disease in the natural way, who had a large burden of distinct pustules. The mother of the child being desirous of seeing my method of communicating the disease by inoculation, after having opened a pustule, I introduced the point of my lancet in the usual way on the back part of my own hand, and thought no more of it until I felt a sensation in the part, which reminded me of the transaction. This happened upon the third day; on the fourth, there were all the appearances common to inoculation; at which I was not at all surpris'd; nor did I feel myself uneasy upon perceiving the inflammation continue to increase to the sixth and seventh day, accompanied with a very small quantity of fluid; repeated experiments having taught me it might happen so with persons who had undergone the disease, and yet would escape any *constitutional affection*: but I was not so fortunate; for on the eighth day I was seized with all the symptoms of the eruptive fever, but in a much more violent degree than when I was before inoculated; which was about eighteen years previous to this, when I had a considerable number of pustules. I must confess I was now greatly alarmed, although I had been much engaged in the small-pox, having at different times inoculated not less than two thousand persons. I was convinced my present indisposition proceeded from the insertion of variolous matter, and therefore anxiously looked for an eruption. On the tenth day I felt a very unpleasant sensation of stiffness, and heat on each side of my face, near my ear, and the fever began to decline. The affection in my face soon terminated in three or four pustules, attended with inflammation; but which did not mature, and I was presently well.

I remain, dear Sir,

THOMAS MILES."

6. It is objected by some, that 'though the vaccine inoculation be a preventive of the small-pox, it will only be so for a short time.'

This objection, as far as I can learn, has more effect on the minds of those who are enquiring in order to decide and to act for themselves and their children, than any other. Many are constrained to admit that the vaccine inoculation produces a disease so mild as not to be worthy of the name of a disease; that

that it is attended with present advantages which render it every way preferable to the small-pox inoculation; and that it certainly secures against the infection of the small-pox for some time, who are led to suppose, according to the opinion of some, that it will be a preventive but for about three or four years. No objection can rest upon a more uncertain foundation than this, being founded merely upon conjecture. The few instances which have occurred of persons who are supposed to have had the small-pox, after having been affected with the cow-pox, between two and three years, do not deserve that importance which some are disposed to attach to them. For these persons must have been vaccinated when the subject was but in its infancy, and when the practitioner could not have had his judgment of the nature and characteristics of the cow-pox matured by experience and observation. Besides these cases, as far as I have read or heard, where the persons are admitted to have had the genuine cow-pox, were of such a nature as have induced some medical gentlemen to give it, as their opinion, that the disease was not the genuine small-pox. It is admitted, that some others of the medical profession, of equal judgment and impartiality, were of a contrary opinion; but ought we to relinquish a practice of such vast importance upon a few doubtful cases? Were this objection supported by truth, facts would by this time begin to roll in upon us, from Gloucestershire and London, where vaccine inoculation was first practised, like an overwhelming flood. Dr. JENNER commenced the inoculation on the 14th of May, 1796.

Time only can more fully decide this objection. Analogy, however, would lead us to conclude, that the inoculated cow-pox is as lasting a security as the casual cow-pox. A variety of facts have been known in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and other parts of the kingdom, where persons, who had the casual cow-pox from ten to fifty years ago, have ever since been preserved from the infection of the small-pox. Several cases have come to my own knowledge which are not published; but among a large number that might be cited from various publications, the following cases will shew what weight there is in this objection.

The Earl of BERKELEY, in a letter to Dr. JENNER, says, "there is an old servant in my family, on the verge of seventy, who had the cow-pox from milking cows when a boy. From that time, he has never been in the least cautious in guarding himself from the small-pox; but has exposed himself again and again, without being sensible of its effects."

WILLIAM FERMOR, Esq. in Oxfordshire, in a book he has published on this subject, mentions a number of cases of persons having been preserved for many years by the cow-pox. He mentions one person, after having had the cow-pox six years, who was twice inoculated for the small-pox, at the Small-pox Hospital, without effect. Sixteen years after, he attended his own children when under the small-pox, without receiving infection. In another case, the patient had the cow-pox thirty years ago, and four years after was inoculated without effect: three and twenty years after that, his family were inoculated for the small-pox, and were infected; but he escaped, though he attended them the whole time.

If these cases were not sufficient, a long catalogue of facts might be produced equally strong, to prove that the cow-pox is a permanent preventive of the future infection of the small-pox. But, fully to meet this objection, as the cow-pox is evidently a mild and a safe disease, persons having any doubt of the security of their children, may have them inoculated some time after with the small-pox; and thereby afford to themselves and their families, the fullest satisfaction of their security from the future infection of that dreadful malady, and at the same time evince to their friends around them the permanent advantages of the JENNERIAN DISCOVERY.

FINIS.

[Printed by James Horsey, Portsea.]

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